

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

XXV. No. 5

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., September 11, 1935

Price \$2.00 Per Year. 25 Cents Per Copy

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

A Modern Elevator on the Illinois River at Havana, Ill.,
Will Ship by Rail, Barge and Truck

[For description see page 198]



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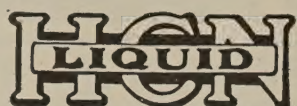
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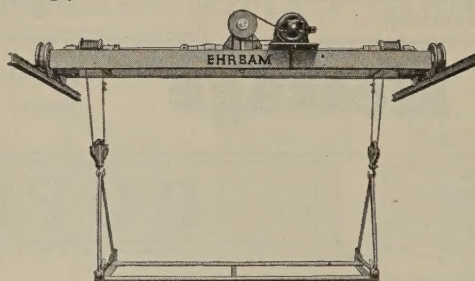
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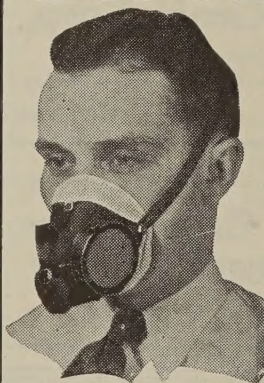
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Consolidated

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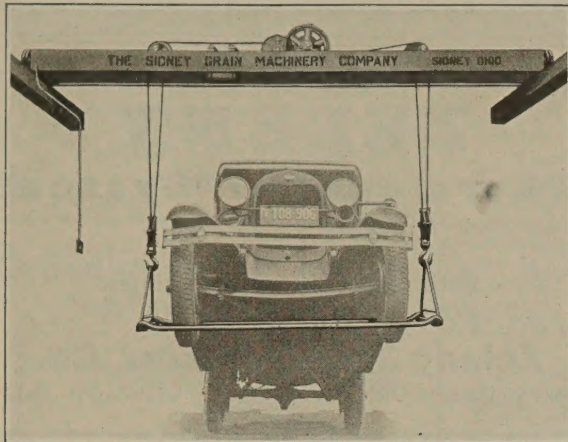
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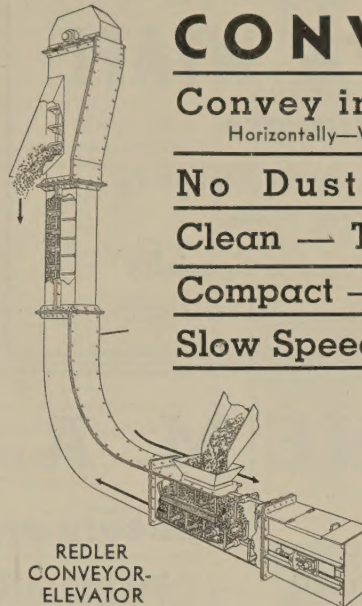
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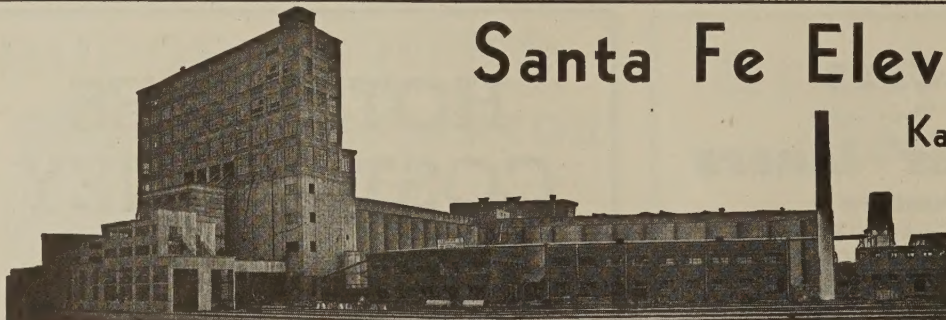
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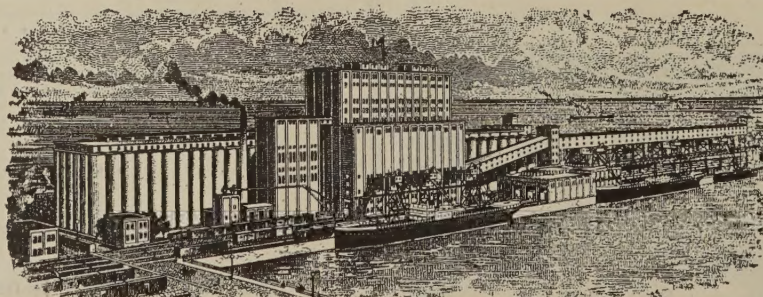
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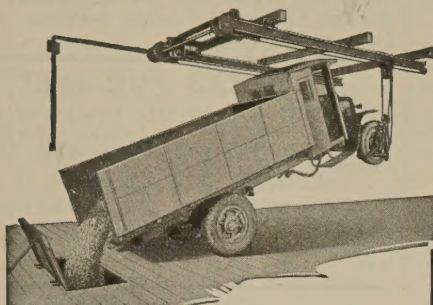
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Large Capacity

Can be used continuous, or for replacement of other buckets. If used continuous will double capacity. No backlegging, will operate at wide variation of speeds, and can be used around very small head pulleys. In use in many large elevators and feed plants.

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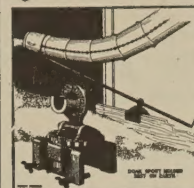
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Scoop Truck

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Hundreds of them in use. Order yours now and reap the benefits.

Price: \$15 f.o.b. factory

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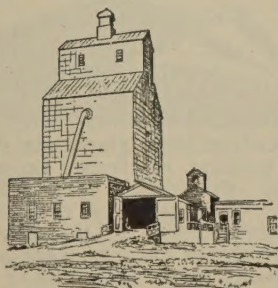
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Our manufacturing facilities include a foundry, machine shops, sheet metal plant, etc., so we are well equipped to give you service on any special as well as standard material you may need. Send us your orders and inquiries.

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SOUTHWESTERN OHIO—Elevator for sale in good grain section, doing a good feed business, up-to-date equipment, plant in best of repair. Write 75S2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

CENTRAL NEBRASKA—Grain elevator and coal business for sale; large territory; good crop prospects; no competition; an all around good money making station; will sell cheap if taken at once. 75P1 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

CENTRAL INDIANA—Cribbed, iron-clad 40,000 bu. elevator and 10,000 bu. corn crib for sale, fitted with cleaner, grinder, sheller and other modern machinery; owner died. For sale at one-fifth its value to liquidate estate. Address Royal Centre State Bank, Royal Centre, Ind.

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OHIO—12,000 bu. grain elevator and good coal sales as a sideline for sale. Metal roofs and siding; equipped with local electric power, attrition mill, corn cracker, feed mixer, new 20 ft. 15 ton Howe truck scale in driveway; elevator is located in good grain territory, large milk factory only a few rods from elevator; country noted for feeding stock and raising poultry. Elevator on a 99 yr. lease (very liberal. Population of town 1600. Address 75S3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest in the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted-For Sale" columns of the Journal.

IOWA—Elevator located in Hardin County for sale. In very good trade territory. Priced reasonable. Mr. J. A. Nelson, Examiner in Charge, Wellsburg, Iowa

N. E. NEB.—Grain elevator for sale, modern coal in connection; key town and grain territory; main line C. N. W. going west; capable of producing large income; must be sold account age and health; terms. Address at once 75S10 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

OHIO—Country elevator for sale; located in central part of state; Champaign county; extra good grain section; up-to-date equipment; plant in best of repair; feed grinding machinery; residence in connection; for particulars and price write O. B. Armstrong, Osborn, Ohio, Green County.

ILLINOIS—Grain elevator with residence adjoining for sale; modern; electrically equipped; truck dump; 8 room residence with bath, furnace, running water, etc. Outbuildings include small barn, 3 chicken houses, 5 acres ground; complete equipment for chicken farm to accommodate 600 laying hens. This works very well as a side line. Situated in heart of Illinois, only elevator at small station, direct line to Chicago and St. Louis. Excellent gravel roads connecting with nearby hard roads, bumper crops corn and beans now maturing make this an ideal setup at a bargain price. Reason for selling ill health. Proctor Grain Co., Proctor Station, P. O. Gibson City, Ill.

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Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted-For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

Modern Methods

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332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

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Name of Firm.....

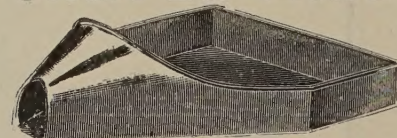
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Post Office.....

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Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00 at Chicago.

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Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at.....cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED

GOOD USED CLEANER and grinder wanted. Address P. O. Box 332, Omaha, Neb.

ROLLING SCREEN cleaner wanted, size 1,500 to 2,000 bus. M. A. Current Co., Catlin, Ill.

1-NO. 3 OATS CLIPPER wanted without cyclone. State make, age, condition and where available. Kasco Mills, Inc., Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS** in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

MOTORS FOR SALE

MOTORS—Stock from receiver's sale; all sizes; low prices. 74J7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

WAGNER MOTOR for sale, squirrel cage, 60 cycle, 60-h.p., 850 r.p.m., 220 volt motor with starting compensator, overload relay and 15x 11½ crown faced pulley. Also 42 ft. of 6-ply Monarch belt for same. Bargain. Monroeville Co-op. Grain Co., Monroeville, Ohio.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

SCALES FOR SALE

SIX BUSHEL Richardson Automatic Scale for sale. H. A. Hillmer Co., Freeport, Ill.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scale for sale; 4 bu.; latest type; A1 condition. Address 75R5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FAIRBANKS 300 bushel, Howe 200 bushel and 60 bushel beam hopper scales. Mechanical condition like new. Guaranteed. Write 75R12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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CORN CUTTER, grader, aspirator. Used only few months; ton per hour. 75N5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

FEED MIXER one ton vertical, floor level feed; has motor; latest type machine; bargain for cash. 75N4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

200,000-POUND CAPACITY railroad track scale for sale; car puller; Hess driers; grain cleaners; dust collectors. K. R. Conklin, Box 1069, Binghamton, N. Y.

Some SERVICE to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

KELLY DUPLEX Hammer Mill for sale, Fairbanks Morse 50-h.p. direct connected motor A. C. 3-phase and one Fairbanks dump scale. This machinery is nearly new. \$600 is the price for ten days. John W. Cooper, Byron, Ill.

BARGAINS—15-h.p. Wagner 3-ph. motor; 4 ft. chop stone; 3-ton platform scale; corn meal bolt, cob crusher; 16-bbl. iron tank; conveyors; elevators; shafting; pulleys; belting. All good condition. For particulars, B. W. Fees, Tower City, Pa.

TWO USED BROWN-Duvel six compartment moisture test machines for sale, fully equipped, in good condition, gas burners. Will sell separately. Price reasonable. For information address Cincinnati Board of Trade, Inc., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

COMPLETE MACHINERY from dismantled elevator for sale, including 200 ft. of 12 inch rubber covered cup belt, V buckets, pulleys, shafting, distributor, two 20-h.p. horizontal oil engines, a Fairbanks-Morse and Worthington and a 4-h.p. International. Also about 200 ft. of transmission rope, with sheaves, in good condition; priced for quick sale. C. C. Harlan & Co., Cheneyville, Ill.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

1 Corn Cracker & Grader; Corn Cutter & Grader; 1 Invincible receiving separator with tri-screen; 1-25 bbl. Midget mill; hopper & platform scales; Nos. 9 & 89 Clipper Cleaners; Nos. 3 & 6 Monitor grain & seed cleaners; Cutler & Huhn driers; 1 Vita Cereal Mill; 2 & 3 pair high 9x18 feed rolls; Roscoe oat huller; 1 New Vertical Mixer; Clark power shovel; attrition mills of various makes and sizes; hammer mills all sizes and makes; 1 Clipper Belt Lacer; 50-h.p. Bessemer full diesel engine; 1 Carter disc separator; pulleys all sizes; shaft and hangers. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS** is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

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Machinery
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Grain & Feed Journals

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Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928PRICE CURRENT—GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 11, 1935

THE COUNTRY buyer who raises his posted bid destroys any confidence the farmer may have had in his price bulletin.

THE ELEVATOR was not insured, yet it burned and the owner did not discover that his policies had been cancelled until after the fire.

GREEN WEED SEEDS cannot safely be stored with wheat, flaxseed or any other grain stored in bulk, and is bound to cause heating in short order. Grain containing green seed must be cleaned thoroughly before it can be safely stored.

HEDGING of cash oats purchased between now and May 1 can be arranged for profitably in advance by the purchase now of the September future and the sale of the May delivery, at the difference of nearly 5 cents per bushel. If no oats were expected at the elevator during September the purchase of the December delivery against the May sale is indicated. When the farmer delivers oats the dealer simply sells that much September and leaves his May sale untouched as the hedge against the cash oats in his elevator, the May to be bought in later when the cash oats are loaded out.

CULTIVATING cordial relations with your competitors will always help to promote harmony and banish discord. None can afford to follow any other practice.

THE MANY modern dumps of large capacity being installed in country elevators gives conclusive proof that grain is being delivered in larger and larger loads.

MANY country elevator operators are buying and will operate trucks to protect their business from the fly-by-night nomads who specialize in rubber checks and short change.

A LIMA, Ohio, yeggman who specialized in grain elevator safes has confessed to 18 jobs. Although he will soon be behind the bars, no doubt, the parole board will give him his freedom by the time he prepares a pleasing plea for pardon.

CAR PULLER ropes which are permitted to clutter up the tracks about unloading pits form a real hazard for everyone employed in opening cars. One unfortunate who was dragged some distance by an Iowa car loader cable recently is still nursing his wounds in the hospital.

LAWS MADE for one class of citizens and not applicable to other classes are unfair and should not be tolerated. Legislative discrimination of this character not only handicaps and discourages all enterprise, but destroys what little respect the sufferers may still have for government. Let us have laws that treat all citizens equally and fairly.

CARRIERS are revolting against costly investigations of western-southern freight rates when only a negligible amount of traffic moves under the questioned rates. The academic inquiries and expensive litigation are the result of government control of rates, just as government control of railroad labor has made the carriers' labor bill excessive.

PROMOTERS of public utility holding companies who pyramid their control by a very small investment have nothing on the St. Paul individual whose concern invested \$38,000 cash or 53 per cent of the \$71,500 that gave control of the corporation that used \$46,085,430.00 of government money and in 12 months handled 248,983,125 bushels of grain.

CUTTHROAT competition never rendered any assistance to the permanent success of a country grain business. Overbidding the market wipes out profits and convinces farmers that elevator men are never willing to pay the market value of grain except when forced to do so by competition. Posting a fair bid and sticking to it will help to establish confidence in your prices.

FORTUNATELY for everyone concerned and especially to the advantage of grain growers, Congress adjourned without enacting the Commodity Exchange Bill. This was most discouraging for Mr. Thatcher and his army of farm agitators, who seem to have been the only ones demanding such regulation. What the grain growers need more than anything else is relief from regimentation and free public markets where they can sell their products without restrictions or limitations.

UNLESS you earnestly support your trade ass'n both financially and actively you are not in position to expect it to render much help to your business.

A WELL COOPERED car not only saves a lot of grain for the shipper, but also a lot of worry and work in any attempt to collect for his loss from the carrier.

A MISSOURI trucker has been added to the list of sharp dealers who failed to win. As he was driving off the scales at Maryville recently a young son of the buyer discovered water leaking from the bottom of the truck box. An investigation which followed disclosed a receptacle for a large quantity of water or gravel.

SHIPPERS WHO are delighted with the inscription of the term "tough" on their inspection certificates this year should convey their satisfaction to the Chairman of the Uniform Grades Committee at Indianapolis. This is one matter that is sure to be thoroughly discussed and probably cussed at the annual meeting of the National Association next week.

JUDGING from what most loud speakers say, everybody is firmly convinced that a balanced budget is necessary to the success of any enterprise, but how about your own business? Are your margins wide enough to insure you income sufficient to meet your overhead and a living profit? Better figure it out before competition drives you to the poor house.

WHEAT BUYERS are complaining most bitterly of the small yield of flour from a bushel of light weight shrivelled wheat. No doubt, their complaint is justified, but about the only way the grain dealers can raise the test weight of their wheat is to clean it thoroughly and probably clip it. Doubtless the small cost of such improvement would secure a much higher price for all light weight offerings.

HEAVY DISCOUNTS on grain have been most discouraging for shippers since the new crop started to market, but still everyone recognizes that the value of much of the new grain is below standard quality and they cannot afford to pay the market price for No. 1 grain when the farmer delivers No. 5. Many elevators in Ohio have refused to buy any grain that was wet and much of it has been soaked.

SEVERAL STATE legislatures have enacted farm storage laws in hope of helping farmers to hold their grain until they could sell it at a more satisfactory price. However, in doing so they are encouraging the farmer to hold grain under conditions that are very likely to result in deterioration and loss instead of gain. The practice is likely also to result in more liens for the grain buyer to look out for.

ONE OF THE MOST valuable assets any business, company, firm or individual has ever entered under good will is a list of its friends. Kindly consideration for everyone who visits the elevator with an expressed desire to help everybody, accompanied with fair dealing and courteous treatment will add many friends to the list every year. Every employee has it in his power to make new friends for his institution.

Canada in Big Wheat Gamble

Guaranteeing the wheat growers 87½ cents per bushel for No. 1 northern basis Fort William places the Dominion government in a gamble that no gambler would accept, a heads I win tails you lose proposition.

If the price advances so that wheat sells for more money the grower gets the profit, if the crop has to be sold at a loss the government stands the loss.

It is a gamble because the government and its new wheat board do not even pretend to have any substantial grounds for expecting higher prices. They are taking a chance. Legitimate speculation implies a reason for taking a position on one side of the market or the other. The only argument behind the Canadian action is the purpose of the political party in power to promise to pay the grower more money, just before a general election.

At that, the government is not over-generous, for freight must be deducted from the prairies to Fort William; and much of the crop is of grades lower than No. 1 northern that must perforce sell at considerable discounts, as yet unannounced. The Dominion having devalued its dollar to \$35 per ounce for gold the price of 87½ is only 51.67 cents per bushel on the old gold basis.

The price guaranty is class legislation, singling out the wheat growers to be given an unearned bonus at the expense of other farmers and the general public, who are unfairly discriminated against.

Pegging the price is contrary to the best interests of the wheat growers, since the government must inevitably accumulate a stock of wheat greater than ever before, that will act as a price depressant. The fixed price is a mark at which all will shoot. Sellers will use that as a level down which to sell and buyers as level above which not to buy.

Without any conspiracy or collusion between dealers in or processors of grain the market automatically operates to defeat the largest interest. Harper, Leiter and the Federal Farm Board each and all got too big for their market and the market backed away from them, to their downfall. Not knowing when the Dominion government will drop its 200,000,000-bu. weight of wheat, traders and would-be buyers will stand from under in fear of being crushed.

A market in which all factors of supply and demand become subordinated to the bid and asked price of the government monopoly offers no inducement to study of usual price making

factors by speculators and cash grain merchandisers of the Dominion, and therefore is harmful to the market.

The loss to the taxpayers will greatly exceed the small benefit accruing to the wheat growers, if the wheat is sold at a sacrifice; and if the government comes out whole by reason of an advance in prices the farmer loses because the advance is greater without a government incubus.

Storage the Curse of Country Elevator Operation

Grain elevator operators at many country points have long been induced to engage in the storage of grain against their wishes and against the best interests of their customers. Yet they continue. Many have sold stored grain and been imprisoned when they could not pay the farmer for his grain. Others have taken grain in store and begged, cursed and threatened their customers for not removing the grain. Yet others continue to grant farmers the privilege of storing grain indefinitely to their own great disadvantage and generally to the great cost of the grower of the grain.

The case cited in our department devoted to "Asked—Answered" is typical. Many operators of country elevators have gone through the same experience and generally made a perpetual enemy of the farmer who persisted in speculating in the cash article. If growers want to speculate in grain, they should be induced to buy the future in the central market where they have every facility for accommodating their desire to assume the hazards of ownership.

Wherever grain has been stored in country elevators beyond the current crop year, the transaction has often caused friction between the elevator man and his customer. All would be better off if no grain was unloaded into the receiving pit until it was purchased, then the elevator man would feel free to ship it out whenever the market suited him.

FEED GRINDING in small lots is unprofitable for the mill operator unless he has a number of lots to keep his machinery going when once it is started, and small lots of grinding are not entitled to the same rate as a thousand pounds or more. The sooner elevator operators determine what the service is costing them and charge accordingly, the sooner will they begin to put aside a few dollars for a new mill to replace the one they are now wearing out.

Don't Ship too Soon

Frank H. Peavey, a grain merchant of broad vision and wide experience, once said that the best place to store the crop was at the country station or back on the farm, BEFORE any expense had been incurred in transportation.

Grain located near point of origin is in strategic position for many months after harvest to take advantage of demands far removed from the customary destination of distribution.

It is in years when the domestic supply nearly balances the home demand, that unusual interior adjustments offer profit opportunities. The crop year 1935-36 seems to be peculiar in this respect.

The Pacific Northwest, usually finding its market abroad, now is shipping wheat to Kansas City, the subsequent destination being Minneapolis, while the product goes east of the Illinois-Indiana state line. Mills in North Carolina and Maryland are grinding wheat from Oregon. A buyer in Illinois buys flour from a mill in Pennsylvania.

The percentage of low grade wheat on this crop is so great that desirable milling wheat must command a pleasing premium. The grain merchants who have the good fortune to come into possession of heavy wheat of low moisture content have an opportunity to hold it in store against a hedge while waiting favorable bids.

Four Years More of Wheat Control

The wheat grower is to be regimented for four years more if the extension workers, farm agitators and others interested in checking up acreage and production of contract makers have their way. Millions of farmers in the surplus producing countries who have been shipping all kinds of grain to the U. S. in large volume will vote to a man for a continuation of the A.A.A.'s control of the U. S. production.

Our report of the heavy grain imports published in this number shows conclusively that the home demand called for the production of many million of bushels in excess of what the farmers of the U. S. A. did grow so that they could have found a ready market for more than they did produce and right at home.

Without the heavy imports, no doubt, the prices prevailing in our home markets would have been somewhat higher. But the farm agitators and bureaucrats who live off the farmers can conjure up many reasons why their employment should be continued and the grain acreage controlled by the government. We have long produced an ample supply of all kinds of grain for domestic consumption, so there seems to be no excuse whatever in reducing our acreage now that the burdensome surplus which had been accumulated is no more. Hence it seems right and proper that the Department of Agriculture should apply itself to encourage and promote production as it did throughout its entire existence until the present Secretary of Agriculture took charge.

This country needs more grain than it produced from the last two crops and to speak of continuing crop control gives conclusive proof of an interest foreign to the best interest of our producers. Farmers who are in the business to produce grain for market owe it to themselves and their own prosperity to show the champions of the four year contract the door.

It Is Easy

in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.

Emerson.

Elevators on R R Ground Amortized with Lease

Experienced appraisers the world over have long agreed that depreciation of grain elevators or any other buildings is governed by actual deterioration due to age, usage and obsolescence. However, this meaning of the word, altho generally accepted by every student of English is held by the Internal Revenue Collector to be untenable *when* the elevator stands on leased ground. Altho leases of building sites on railroad rights of way are seldom made for long periods most of them give either party to the lease the option to cancel on short notice and title to buildings erected on the leased ground is explicitly left in the lessee of the ground. Railroads are always glad to lease as much ground as the elevator operator needs because he is a producer of large freight tonnage and they recognize no depreciation of the elevator so long as the operator maintains the volume of his shipments hence never hesitate to renew the lease.

If the railroads should accept the view of the Collector and attempt to confiscate all "worthless" elevators at the expiration of the first lease the courts would quickly intervene. It is easy to show that thousands of grain elevators have been sold for substantial sums long after leases for the railroad's ground under them have expired and been renewed, proving conclusively that the expiration of the ground lease has little bearing on the physical value of the grain elevator.

The assessor appraises the building at its cost of construction but always makes a generous allowance for deterioration, depreciation and obsolescence.

The money lender considers building's original cost and the condition of the operator's business.

The cautious fire insurance company not only makes a survey of the building and the business of the operator, but carefully estimates the cost of its replacement. It recognizes nothing in the ground lease that will effect a deterioration of the building. Any mutual fire insurance company will be willing to replace a burned elevator and thereby avoid swelling the "income" of its policyholder.

But the over zealous revenue collector in his eagerness to increase his receipts becomes so biased he can not be fair or reasonable and uses technicalities to justify his decision. In the case of Fernandes & Co., of Springfield, Ill., operators of country elevators, who generally made ground leases for five years, the collector insists that amortization is confined to the term of the lease, and any cash collected for the building after that is net profit and taxable as income.

If the government is to insist on the value of the elevator owner's property, built on railroad right of way, being amortized during the life of the first lease, then grain elevator operators should refuse to lease any site for less than one hundred years. The cancellation

clause would permit them to terminate the lease as they might desire.

With this arbitrary ruling confronting prospective builders of grain elevators, none will be erected on railroad right of way except that a long time lease be granted. That will not change the true depreciation of the building but depreciation can be taken each year in keeping with the ruling of the Internal Revenue Collector.

The contention of the Collector is so at variance with the prevailing convictions of grain elevator operators generally we give the following clear cut review of this most interesting controversy:

"We acquired, starting in 1924, and thereafter, numerous country elevators. These elevators, from time to time, were purchased for a cash consideration, and set up in our records in the proper manner showing their original cost, improvements and depreciation.

"Starting with the year 1924, and each year thereafter, the Internal Revenue Department checked our returns, examined the financial structures of our properties as to capital investment, improvements and depreciation, and were perfectly satisfied with our methods of accounting. In fact, the Internal Revenue Department did not take exception to the depreciation which we set up from the years 1924 to 1932, inclusive.

"Our records recently were checked for the year of 1933, and to our surprise we were informed by the representative of the Internal Revenue Department that depreciation was disallowed on all properties located on ground leased from the Railroads, as of the year of 1933, and thereafter.

"We requested a hearing before the Commissioner in Springfield, which was held. Attending this hearing were the Commissioner and his assistants, representatives of our firm, and our Certified Public Accountant, and we believe it is of value to the trade to go into this hearing in a lengthy manner, because this new ruling will affect between forty and fifty thousand industries.

"There is no question involved as to the original cost price which we paid for the elevator properties, as no good will was involved. There is no question involved as to the cost of improvements to the various buildings, there is no question involved as to the amount of depreciation which we deducted prior to the year 1933. There is no question involved except one: we contended we were entitled to depreciation for the year of 1933, and the Commissioner contended depreciation for the year of 1933 and thereafter must be disallowed, due to a new ruling on the part of the Commissioner at Washington.

"In the hearing we brought out the fact that in 1924 we secured from the Railroads leases for a period of five years, at a very nominal rental, and in these leases certain clauses specifically state that either party to the lease enjoys the privilege of cancelling the lease within thirty days, and also gives us the right of removing the buildings from the Railroad leased ground. In other words, we brought out the fact that at all times these buildings were our property, and at no time do they become the property of the Railroad. Therefore, we contended that depreciation should be based upon the life of the buildings, and not limited to the period of the lease.

"The Commissioner ruled, even though the five year Railroad lease, through a general practice existent for a number of years, would be renewed, the properties must be amortized over the period of the lease, and while it was not within their power to go back prior to 1933 and

disallow depreciation items, the Internal Revenue Department was acting entirely within its rights in starting with the year of 1933, and disallowing all depreciation for this year, and thereafter.

"We demanded to know what our position would be if our properties should be destroyed by fire after the year of 1933, and the Commissioner ruled that the proceeds collected from the Insurance Company would be considered as net income, and regardless of the cost of building, we would be compelled to place in our income the amount of insurance which we collected.

"We demanded to know, if we sold our properties after 1933, what would be our position, as to the proceeds, and the Commissioner ruled that the proceeds from the sale of the properties would be added to our income, and no deductions taken into consideration for the cost of the elevators.

"We brought forth a concrete case, where in January, 1928, we acquired from a Railroad, a lease for a period of five years, covering a certain plot of ground, and built thereon an elevator at a cost of \$20,000.00, and we are now negotiating for a sale of the elevator for \$20,000.00, and the Commissioner ruled that the elevator should be depreciated over the five year period of the lease, and the proceeds of this sale considered as net income, and not subject to any deduction for the cost of the elevator.

"Numerous cases were brought before our hearing, especially a recent ruling by the Commissioner at Washington, wherein the Werner Oil Co. leased a certain plot of ground from the Railroad for a period of five years, and constructed thereon certain buildings required in their business, and the buildings were all subject to depreciation during the period of the lease; however, it so happened the original five year lease expired before 1933, and, although renewed, depreciation was disallowed for the year of 1933.

"We contended that for more than fifty years leases were secured from Railroads for a given period ranging from one to two and five years, and those acquiring the leases constructed on the leased ground certain buildings, and at no time prior to 1933 were the rights of depreciation disallowed; in fact, it was considered a conservative and constructive method of setting up depreciation on these properties. Otherwise, a financial statement would be a gross misrepresentation of values.

"Country elevator operators are serving a community, and making it possible for the producers of farm products to enjoy adequate market facilities, and the Railroads find elevator properties a great source of revenue; in fact, country elevators are serving a very important part in rendering more favorable returns to two major industries. The action of the Internal Revenue Department in disallowing depreciation, will not only prevent the future construction of buildings on Railroad leased ground, but will destroy a tremendous income to agriculture and to the Railroads.

"We pointed out to the Commissioner the injustice of this ruling, in this respect; there is no question but what the Railroads would be very happy to favor us with a new lease for a period of twenty or twenty-five years, as all the Railroad leases carry a clause which makes it possible to execute a cancellation of the lease within thirty days. But the acquiring of this lease would be of no value because the Internal Revenue Department will not allow depreciation as of 1933, and thereafter, and if one should dispose of his properties, the seller of the properties would be called upon to place the proceeds from the sale into net income which would be subject to a tremendous tax. So it is quite evident that this ruling will materially injure the financial structure of the owners of properties located on leased Railroad ground.

"The Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Department, in his disallowing depreciation as

[Concluded on page 197]

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Responsibility for Grain Falls on Owner?

Grain & Feed Journals: Who is responsible, the shipper or receiver, for the condition of a car of grain after inspection has been reported by the consignee and accepted by the shipper?

If delay in moving the car by the railroad after inspection is proven, to whom would the railroad be responsible for the condition of the contents, the shipper or receiver?

Please bear in mind, receivers pay drafts based upon and after inspection and title would pass ordinarily at that time.—L. J. Dill Co., Columbus, O.

Ans.: After inspection, reinspection or approval the grain belongs to the buyer who has paid for it and he must look to the railroad company for recovery of any damage or deterioration due to delay, that occurred after such final inspection.

The custom of the trade and the rules of the grain exchanges prevent a buyer from delaying reinspection or calling a new inspection to throw on the seller the burden of guaranteeing for an indefinite time the condition of grain after once sold. Under rule 344 of the Chicago Board of Trade the buyer has the privilege of official resample by the Board of Trade sampler and must accept or reject by 11 a. m. of the following day unless it has been impossible to sample the grain. If car is too full buyer has the privilege of resample at unloading.

Ordinarily grain does not go out of condition while standing on track and the railroad company may defeat a claim by proving the grain was hot or heating on arrival or had some inherent defect.

Claim for Sale of Stored Wheat

Grain & Feed Journals: A farmer in our community started storing wheat with us in 1927. A volume of his wheat was stored thru the years of 1927, 1928 and 1929.

Several times we approached him demanding payment of storage charges. These requests he refused to heed.

Thru 1929 wheat was stored in Loudenville in sufficient quantity to cover. After that the wheat was protected with a hedge in the option market.

This farmer now owes us \$237 in storage charges besides the present value of his wheat. He has gone to law, contending that he need not pay us storage charges, and that we must pay him for his wheat on the basis of the present market.

He is holding storage slips, of which we have duplicates. These call for "Subject to a charge of one-third of one cent per bushel each ten days to cover storage insurance and shrinkage. Also we reserve the right to pay for above in 10 days from date of sale if necessary. We agree to pay value of above on day of fire if burned. All stored grain must be sold before

9:00 a. m. to get the day's price." The storage tickets showed the grade and the number of bushels and pounds as well as the commodity.

Another claim of his is that since we hedged the wheat in the futures market it cost us no storage, therefore he ought not to pay any.

Can this farmer make good on his contentions, or can we sell out the hedge and collect from him for his unpaid storage in excess of the present value of his wheat?—Ed. Tillé, mgr., The Gibsonburg Elevator Co., Gibsonburg, O.

Ans.: Under the storage contract the farmer has the privilege of selling his wheat any day; and, as contended by him, the dealer must pay on the basis of the present market if the farmer states that he desires to close the transaction. After so closed the farmer receives credit for the amount realized and if insufficient to pay the charge of one-third of one cent per bushel, exceeding \$237, the farmer owes the dealer this balance, which is an ordinary indebtedness to be collected by suit in the usual way if the farmer refuses to pay.

The dealer's hedging sales do not enter into the question, since they were made for his account and not for the account of the farmer.

In the suit brought by the farmer the dealer can make counterclaim for the balance due on storage charges. The hedge should be sold out the same time the dealer buys the farmer's wheat on closing out the transaction.

Cooperatives and the Exchanges

Six cooperatives are among the business firms which hold membership on the Chicago Board of Trade; one of them has been a member of the exchange for twenty years.

"On rare occasions during the eighty-seven years of the Board of Trade, some groups have asked for special immunity from some of the rules because of their cooperative classification," President Robert P. Boylan asserted in a recent address. "Privileges not granted to other members sometimes have been demanded.

"Recently there has been a tendency by those wishing special privileges to seek their ends through political action. We are of the opinion that open, free markets with the same rules of business conduct for all will best serve the interests of both producer and consumer. It seems reasonable that business conduct unethical for a private firm also is unethical for a cooperative."

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Sept. 19. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, New Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo.

Sept. 19, 20, 21. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

Sept. 20. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, New Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo.

Sept. 20, 21. Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n, Fort Shelby Hotel, Detroit, Mich.

Sept. 25, 26, 27. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

Oct. 17, 18. Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 31. Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb.

H. C. Tolley, assistant A.A.A. administrator, has resigned, effective Oct. 1, and will return to the University of Southern California, after his 2-years' leave of absence.

Agreement with Canada to continue curtailed production in the United States is strenuously objected to by Congressman Clifford Hope of Kansas, unless Canada also agrees to reduce production of wheat, in negotiating a reciprocal trade agreement.

Death of W. H. Wierman

William H. Wierman of Denver, Colo., well known to members of the grain trade, died Aug. 25 after a serious operation.

Tho born at Ottawa, Kan., in 1881, he spent his early years on an Illinois farm, receiving his higher education in the University of Illinois.

His entry into the grain business occurred in 1905 as a member of the firm Merritt & Wierman. After two years with a surveying party on the Oregon Washington Ry. & Navigation Co. he went with the Pacific Coast Elevator Co., of Portland, Ore., in 1909. From 1910 to 1911 he was with the Waverly Grain Co., and from 1911 to 1912 with the Northern Grain & Warehouse Co., both in the state of Washington. He returned in 1912 to the grain business in Illinois.

In 1914 Mr. Wierman became identified with the Summit Grain Co., of Denver, and in 1919, with his younger brother, Herbert L. Wierman, purchased all of the property of the Summit Grain Co., operating elevators there and at several points in Colorado.

His administrative ability was well known, and his friends and business associates had the highest regard for his ability, his integrity and his business principles. He had been a member of the Denver Grain Exchange since 1915, and served two terms as its president.

Mr. Wierman was married in 1915, to Grace E. McDougale, who survives him, with four children. He was an active member and generous supporter of Park Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, of Denver, and was the president of its board of trustees at the time of his death.



W. H. Wierman, Denver, Colo., Deceased

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to *Grain & Feed Journals*, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

C. B. & Q. 43,696, going thru Antelope, Mont., on Aug. 31, leaking wheat badly at the door.—Alf Hoven, Hoven Grain Co.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Protest Change in Moisture Test of Soft Wheat

Grain & Feed Journals: Some of the changes made in the Standard Grain Grades have caused considerable dissatisfaction. Millers are protesting the ruling raising the temperature in determining moisture content in soft winter wheat from 180 to 190 degrees. This action is very unfair to soft wheat raisers and the association has wired the Department of Agriculture at Washington protesting this change.—W. W. Cummings, Sec'y, Ohio Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Columbus.

Promoting Business with 25 Trucks

Grain & Feed Journals: While we do not keep books on our trucks, we are glad we have them. We have a truck at each of our branch houses and operate 25 trucks, 3 pick-ups and 5 Ford cars. Twenty-three of the trucks are Fords, 2 are Chevrolets.

I don't know whether our trucks make us any money or not. We stayed away from the trucking business until we were forced by competitors to go into it. Our trucks have gotten along better this year than any time we have known. Most of our competitors and we ourselves have done no hauling from the farms to the elevator for nothing. Neither are we delivering feed into the country without charge. Some folks are still delivering for nothing and selling their products just as cheap as we are.

It is not a very profitable business, but is a necessary evil. That the trucks have come to stay there can be no question. Pennsylvania Railroad of this city put in trucking service out of Chicago to Winchester, eliminating about two days' time. Merchandise delivered to the Pennsylvania freight house in Chicago today before closing time will be in Winchester the next morning at ten o'clock.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres., Winchester, Ind.

Discount on Light Weight Oats

Grain & Feed Journals: Considerable confusion exists among the grain dealers as to what would be a fair schedule of discounts to be made on new light weight oats. This has been one of the most discussed subjects at recent district grain meetings. Seemingly it has been the consensus of opinion that the determining price basis should be No. 3 white oats of 27 pound weight.

It appears a general practice over the state to discount at the rate of 1c for each pound less than 27 pounds on account of the weight factor. For example, 25 lb. oats would be discounted 2c under the price of No. 3 account of weight, with other factors such as moisture, color, cleanness and lack of musty odor being equal to No. 3 quality.

Many dealers are refusing to purchase oats weighing less than 18 pounds. Anything under 20 lb. weight should be bought on the merits of the grain and from 10 to 15 cents discount. Extremely light weight oats are practically worthless even for local grinding purposes.

Generally speaking in Indiana, very few oats are testing 30 lb. or better this year. Very few heavy old oats are still on hand and therefore impossible to mix out a reasonable supply of these extremely light weight oats with them.—Fred. K. Sale, Sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis.

Unprofitable to Hold Corn

Grain & Feed Journals: The last of June No. 3 yellow corn was nine over the September future in Chicago whereas it is now (Aug. 31) selling four over. Cash corn movement is increasing and buyers are purchasing only from hand-to-mouth. Eventually the cash corn will have to work down closer to the basis of the new crop futures.

While many localities have cleaned up their old corn, we find some stations where farmers still have corn in cribs that was produced in 1932. With oats, rye and other feed grains so much cheaper and old corn bringing about 20c premium over the new, it does not look very profitable to hold old corn much longer.—Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

Grading of Oats Unsatisfactory

Grain & Feed Journals: The grading of oats having a bin odor or musty, "sample" is causing a lot of trouble for the country grain buyer. The new rules governing the grading of oats are not understood by the trade and naturally are not near as satisfactory as the former rules.

On behalf of the members of my Association I opposed the change to the present standards at every hearing that it was possible for me to attend, and attempted to point out at the hearings that there was no demand from either the producer or the elevator operator for a change. My objections amounted to nothing, but the prediction that I made—that much confusion and dissatisfaction would result, is being borne out. No doubt this matter of oat standards will be discussed at the St. Louis meeting of our National Association and oat shippers will be heard from.—W. E. Culbertson, Secy. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Delevan, Ill.

No Demand for Commodity Exchange Bill

In a statement from New York, President Robert P. Boylan of the Chicago Board of Trade asserted that the so-called commodity exchange bill failed of passage by the recent congress because of the selfish interests which advocated it.

He made it plain that the sole agency which stood to profit by enactment of the measure was the federally-financed Farmers National Grain Corporation of Chicago, which recently revealed a \$250,000 loss for the year ended June 30.

"The bill was defeated because there was no public demand for it and because congress realized that it was in reality a measure designed to give Farmers National Grain Corporation a monopoly among grain co-operatives.

"The bill did not seek to protect the public interest in commodity exchange trading by correcting any alleged abuses in the present system of marketing commodities in the United States. It was strongly opposed by lawfully-organized Capper-Volstead co-operatives, such as the various co-operative members of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois and the Farmer Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota.

"In order to give the Farmers National Grain Corporation a special and preferred competitive status, the bill would have exempted that com-

pany from the requirements of the Capper-Volstead Act. It is highly significant that Farmers National was the only co-operative seeking exemption or that would have received exemption under the bill.

"This monopolistic organization sought in the bill to escape the law and still retain the public funds with which it was financed."

It is perhaps not too much to say that the business world in general heaved a prodigious sigh of relief when word came that Congress finally had adjourned. To what extent this welcome news was responsible for a rally in the wheat market Aug. 27, is difficult to estimate, but the fact remains that a rally did take place and that firmness ruled during a good part of the session.—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.

Death of O. P. Deluse

After a long illness and four operations, Otto P. Deluse died Aug. 31, aged 57 years.

He was actively interested in the grain department of the Indianapolis Board of Trade of which he was unanimously elected president in 1929. He was one of the organizers of the Lew Hill Grain Co., of which he was treasurer at the time of his death. He was one of the governors of the Board of Trade.

He was widely interested in the industrial and financial affairs of Indianapolis. He had been president of the Western Furniture Co. and United Realty & Investment Co.

He was a member of a com'te of the United States Chamber of Commerce which made a study of old age pensions, and as chairman of the Indiana Eagles Old Age Pension Commission, his persistent effort since 1921 brought about the enactment in 1933 of the desired legislation.

By his death the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n loses a staunch supporter and the city of Indianapolis a highly regarded civic leader.



O. P. Deluse, Indianapolis, Ind., Deceased

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds.

Canada

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 4.—Returns from elevator agents representing 93% of country stations show the aggregate seeded acreage for the three Prairie Provinces to be as follows, compared with last year, the first figures being for 1934 and the second for 1935: Spring wheat, 22,790,800 acres and 21,546,600 acres; durum wheat, 1,091,600 and 1,184,200; oats, 8,672,300 and 7,990,200; barley, 3,374,600 and 3,707,900; rye, 496,100 and 597,900; flax, 261,600 and 245,000. Total deliveries of new wheat at July 31, 1935, 221,490,000 bus.; allowance for seed, feed and country mills, 45,000,000 bus.; estimated by elevator agents in farmers' hands to market 4,142,000 bus.; total, 270,632,000 bus.—J. G. Fraser, mgr., Northwest Grain Dealers Assn.

Illinois

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 7.—Good grades of milling wheat continue to bring fancy premiums. Cool weather is delaying maturity of the corn crop. While the earliest corn is denting, a large percentage of the crop is in the milk and soft dough stages of growth, which means another four weeks to be in the clear of damage by frost. Some localities this week report damage to the corn by southern root worms. In these localities they report the corn being flat on the ground, although there has been no heavy wind, caused by recent rainfall loosening the ground around the stalks. Some early fields of soybeans are starting to turn yellow, however, there are quite a few late beans subject to an early frost. There is very little activity so far in new beans as producers are not ready to sell. Old beans are about all cleaned up.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Indiana

Petersburg, Ind., Sept. 6.—Many farmers of Pike County, realizing that much of their late-planted corn will be caught by the frost, are arranging to cut the crop for fodder.—W. B. C.

Evansville, Ind., Sept. 6.—It is feared that much of the late-planted corn in southwestern Indiana will not yield, but many farmers are arranging to cut and place it in silos. Plowing of ground and sowing ought to be completed by the second week in October. Soybean acreage is much larger than last year.—W. B. C.

Winchester, Ind., Sept. 7.—Wheat crop is all threshed and less than 25%, we believe, in the hands of farmers. Oats threshing was a more dismal failure than last year. We bought no more oats than we did last year, with prospects of a good corn crop ahead of us, but the old 1934 corn has practically all gone into consumption. Farmers have been buying rye and barley of their neighbors, who happened to have it, to feed their hogs and are feeding their low grade wheat, some feeding new corn. Our wheat in eastern central Indiana was splendid quality. Not as good as last year, but more than 75% of the farmers used fertilizer in sowing and this year we don't talk to anybody but what is going to use fertilizer in sowing their wheat. Wheat that was sowed with fertilizer this year was of the best quality and produced more than the unfertilized wheat. Soybean crop is very nice and little of it has been cut for hay, not as much as last year. We will have more soybeans threshed in Indiana than we had last year. As for corn it is in wonderful shape. Where it was planted on sod and had to be replanted we have some mixed conditions in the fields. Early corn is ready for frost and the late will be by the 25th. Don't believe a freeze after the 25th would damage the corn. Nights have been cold and the days cool, so we do need some hot weather. Greatest hay crop grown in this country has been harvested this year. Alfalfa is still being cut so there is an abundance of all kinds of feed for cattle and we believe there will be more than enough corn to go around as in Indiana we are very short on hogs, milch cows and every kind of livestock.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Iowa

Long Grove, Ia., Aug. 29.—Weather conditions at this writing very unfavorable for the growing corn crop. Temperature has been down to light frost the past two nights and of course, corn simply stands still, retarding maturing. From information gathered from many farmers who have inspected their corn fields the past two days, none of it is starting to dent and most is still in the roasting ear stage. With the best of conditions in the next thirty days, less than half of the acreage will be out of the way of frost. All farmers report that the yield this year will be considerably less than last year due to the low ground being too wet and the crop there is showing many blank cobs. These portions of most fields normally have the heaviest yield. If the corn crop should yield a 50% soft crop, it would be a calamity. Yet, 80% of it will require absence of killing frost until at least Oct. 15; if the weather continues wet with high humidity, it will need much longer time. From a standpoint of grain crop, we were much better situated last year, due to the large carryover of old corn.—E. H. Anschutz.

Michigan

Monroe, Mich., Sept. 5.—About 25% of the threshing of wheat remains to be done in this community. The wheat has suffered so severely from moisture and damage that we have refused to handle it and are temporarily out of the grain business.—W. C. Stoner, Hurd-Sterling Co.

Minnesota

Lanesboro, Minn., Sept. 5.—The barley in this section, which should be the finest malting barely obtainable, is all grading as feed barley, thus the grain is heavily discounted. It was due to the heat and mostly too much rain after it was in the shock, causing it to grow out. However, some of it has been stacked and this will be of better quality.—Lanesboro Grain Co., Leo Hager, mgr.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 7.—with practically all of our domestic flax crop out of danger from frosts and, in fact, only a small part not cut and awaiting threshing, it can be safely said that the amount of this year's flaxseed crop has been definitely determined. Receipts at the terminal markets have been most gratifying, especially compared with the small receipts of last year. However, there has been a good demand for all offerings of both southern and northern seed, with premiums continuing very strong. — Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 28.—The spring wheat harvest is practically over in the northwest and well advanced in the Canadian Prov-

inces. Threshing returns are very disappointing and a further decrease is looked for in the September estimates. The rust has taken a greater toll from the expected crop than many anticipated, and although yields are fair in some sections the quality of the wheat is poor and much of it will be used on the farms for feed. The Pacific northwest is harvesting a better crop of both winter and spring wheat than expected. Alberta is also reporting a good crop. The corn crop will show a decided loss from the estimate given by the Government on Aug. 1. The intense heat and dry weather during August caused much damage in the southwest and central states, and the splendid gain made in July has evidently been wiped out in August.—T. R. Shaw, editor Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Nebraska

North Platte, Neb., Sept. 6.—We have had quite a little rain over western Nebraska in the last ten days, which has put the ground in excellent condition for the sowing of winter wheat.—W. H. Cramer.

Ohio

Campbelltown, O., Sept. 2.—Corn in this territory is extra good. Looks now like 60 bus., per acre average.—J. M. Armacost.

Oberlin, O., Aug. 30.—Most of the wheat has to move into feed channels. Little is fit for milling into flour in this territory.—W. H. Walker, Oberlin Elevator Co.

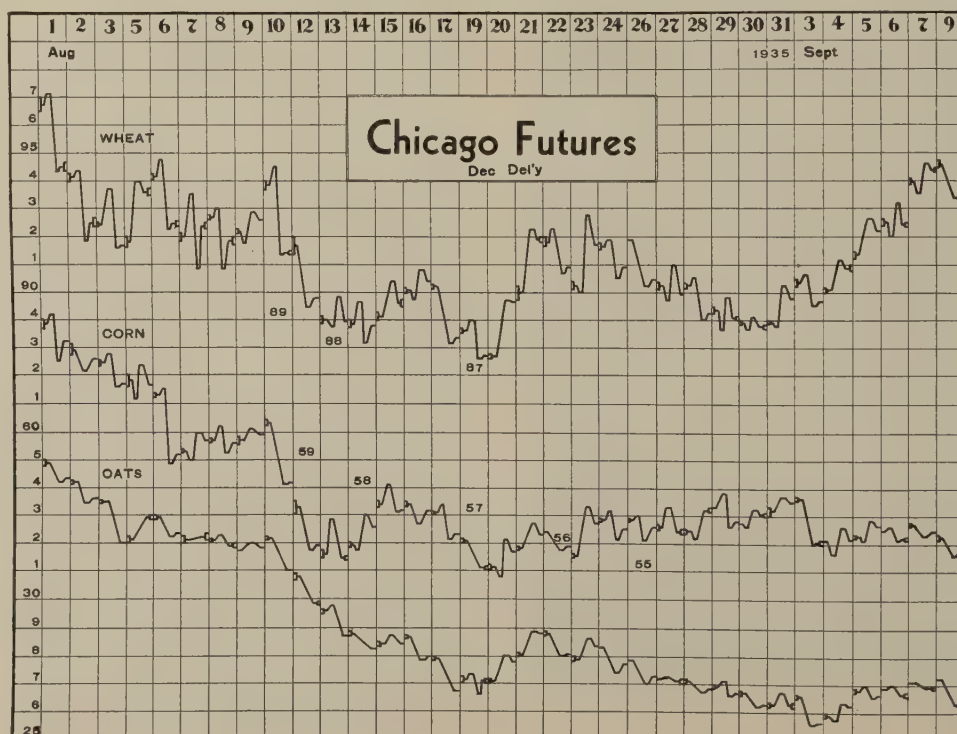
Kipton, O., Aug. 30.—This is the worst wheat year I've experienced in 36 years of buying. Moisture, test weight and damage are all taking a heavy toll.—S. J. Davidson.

Bellevue, O., Sept. 4.—Corn promises to produce a fine crop if the best of conditions prevail to husking, but last week it was still in the milk. If wet weather continues there will be great quantities of soft, immature corn.—J. Buckingham, Buckingham Grain & Seed Co.

Columbus, O., Aug. 28.—The dealers of the state are handicapped this year by so much of the wheat getting out of condition in the shock. Rain and floods played havoc with both the oats and wheat crops. Early threshed grain was in good shape.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Lagrange, O., Aug. 30.—Wheat threshing is nearing its close, weather permitting. A good deal of it cannot be accepted at the elevators, on account of moisture. Test weights are from 50 to 55 lbs., damage serious, and moisture 14 to 15%. Rust damaged the wheat in spots.—Miss E. M. Holcomb, Farmers' Co-operative Supply Co.

Wakeman, O., Aug. 30.—Not a bushel of wheat in this community is fit for milling into flour, and our oats were ruined by hail. Hail also seriously damaged the corn, pellets being



driven into the green stalks, but those stalks that were not broken down have come back remarkably and will produce corn.—C. F. Thomas, Wakeman Milling & Elevator Co.

Columbus, O., Aug. 27.—Continued rains with floods in some sections of the state have wiped out part of the surplus of milling wheat and a large percent of the oats crop is still in the fields unthreshed. Early threshed grain turned out well as to quality, but reports received indicate that there is still about 40% of the wheat in the fields, some of it sprouted and too poor to thresh. The yield in southern Ohio was less than expected while northern sections reported yields of 30 to 45 bus., and one farm near Bellevue raised 2,700 bus. on 55 acres. Oats generally were light in test weight.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

South Dakota

Hecla, S. D., Sept. 4.—Crops are very poor. Wheat testing around 50 pounds and barley about 40.—Charles W. Estee.

United States

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.—Recent surveys by entomologists of the U. S. Depart. of Agriculture show that the Hessian fly, one of the most destructive wheat pests in America, now severely infests southeastern Kansas, parts of western and central Pennsylvania, the southern two-thirds of Missouri, central Illinois, two counties in southwestern Michigan, most of Ohio, the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia and Indiana where the infestation is worst. If the present situation remains unchanged, Dr. Anand warns, a heavy outbreak this fall is inevitable. All growers can do to protect the 1936 crop from Hessian fly injury is to observe strictly the safe sowing dates set by Federal and State entomologists and to plow under as promptly as possible all wheat stubble and volunteer wheat.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 4.—A corn crop of 2,265,000,000 bus. is indicated by condition reports at the close of August, which compares with a crop of 1,377,000,000 last year. A spring wheat crop of 151 million bushels is indicated by recent reports. A month ago our forecast was 176 million. The yield of oats is estimated to be 29.7 bus per acre, as compared with a ten-year average of 30.2. Total prospects are 1,174,000,000 bus.; a month ago our forecast was 1,233,000,000 bus. Estimates made by correspondents for their localities, indicate that 20.6 per cent of this year's wheat crop of the United States will be fed to live stock; this is equivalent to about 120 million bus.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement Curtis & Co.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 4.—The condition of corn is estimated at 65.0 per cent of normal on Sept. 1. Indicated corn production is 2,190,000,000 bus. (23.4 bus. per acre) compared with last year's final crop of 1,377,000,000 and 2,562,000,000 the 1928-32 average. The condition of spring wheat is estimated at 43.0% of normal. Indicated spring wheat production is 166,398,000 bus. compared with our estimate of 184,000,000 last month and the 1928-32 average of 242,000,000. About half of the decrease indicated is due to a larger allowance for acres probably not to be threshed. Oats condition is estimated at 73.8% and indicated production at 1,178,000,000 bus. The 1928-32 average production is 1,218,000,000 bus. Barley production is estimated at 280,000,000 in spite of late deterioration and compares with 287,000,000 the official Aug. 1 estimate.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamson Bros. & Co.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—The crop reporting board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following forecasts and estimates:

Crop	Condition Sept 1				Production in Millions				Yield per Acre			
	1923-1934		1935		1923-1934		1935		1923-1934		1935	
	Ave.	%	Ave.	%	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
Corn, bu.	71.0	43.5	67.9	2,562	1,377	2,272	1,377	2,272	15.7	23.3	15.7	23.3
Wheat, all	68.8	32.1	44.4	242	91.4	176	163	9.281	20.837	9.8	7.8	7.8
Winter	68.8	24.5	58.5	54	7.1	27.0	27.8	990	2,737	7.2	10.1	10.1
All spring	67.3	32.1	44.4	242	91.4	176	163	9.281	20.837	9.8	7.8	7.8
Durum	68.8	24.5	58.5	54	7.1	27.0	27.8	990	2,737	7.2	10.1	10.1
Other spring	64.5	32.8	42.3	188	84.3	149	135	8,291	18,100	10.2	7.5	7.5
Oats	77.1	39.2	75.2	1,218	526	1,187	1,182	30,172	39,530	17.4	23.9	23.9
Barley	74.5	40.2	...	283	118	287	283	7,095	12,957	16.7	21.9	21.9
Rye	...	...	...	38.7	16.0	52.2	52.2	1,942	3,699	8.3	14.1	14.1
Flaxseed	64.6	35.1	64.8	16.0	5.2	14.5	14.4	969	2,138	5.4	6.8	6.8
Hay, tame, ton.	78.5	45.1	82.5	69.6	52.3	75.2	74.9	51,828	53,010	1.01	1.41	1.41
Hay, wild, ton.	...	...	...	10.8	4.8	11.6	...	8,912	13,086	.82	.94	.94
Pasture	71.5	43.1	74.3	...	...	...	...	1,399	2,047	741	...	...
Soybeans	80.6	70.0	80.0	...	...	...	...	4,223	5,463	...	...	...

Barley Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1934, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Baltimore	12,336	1,538	...	...
Chicago	247,000	869,000	128,000	121,000
Duluth	674,854	810,324	468,880	328
Ft. William	319,664	1,038,486	274,459	2,318,488
Ft. Worth	13,900	15,600	...	9,100
Hutchinson	3,200	...	...	...
Milwaukee	1,461,184	2,404,364	241,200	482,400
Minneapolis	5,483,700	4,851,740	1,793,200	2,007,510
Omaha	667,200	6,400	217,688	3,200
Peoria	224,000	271,600	102,200	137,200
Philadelphia	3,799	13,098	...	...
Portland, Ore.	76,632	66,350	12,932	22,561
St. Joseph	12,250	1,750	10,500	5,250
Seattle	43,200	49,600	...	...
Toledo	24,000	6,000	...	2,515
Wichita	1,300	...	...	1,300

Rye Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1934, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Baltimore	32,314	53,602	...	...
Boston	1,855	1,100	...	...
Chicago	970,000	157,000	472,000	164,000
Duluth	144,574	86,567	134,007	36,515
Ft. Wm	122,175	236,158	68,000	163,815
Hutchinson	1,500	...	...	...
Indianapolis	121,500	55,500	61,500	81,000
Milwaukee	9,905	21,225	23,845	35,140
Minneapolis	954,240	628,090	298,380	261,180
Omaha	133,000	74,260	35,000	40,600
Peoria	122,400	24,000	50,400	14,400
Philadelphia	490	5,110	...	...
Portland, Ore.	2,993	7,294	1,552	104
St. Joseph	1,200	25,500	...	9,000
Seattle	3,000	13,500	...	...
Toledo	19,200	27,600	9,645	10,780
Wichita	...	2,600	...	2,600

Corn Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1934, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Baltimore	274,847	132,346	...	...
Boston	680,692	6,325	...	...
Chicago	1,735,000	13,234,000	802,000	8,212,000
Duluth	1,074	639,501	...	361,300
Ft. William	...	...	...	22,562
Ft. Worth	135,000	73,500	52,500	13,500
Hutchinson	...	28,500	...	...
Indianapolis	1,258,000	2,089,000	868,500	1,525,500
Milwaukee	412,300	1,279,050	81,900	118,300
Minneapolis	292,500	3,648,770	491,900	1,079,750
New Orleans	143,236	534,288	168,935	77,361
Omaha	296,800	5,762,400	372,673	1,395,800
Peoria	855,100	1,884,000	323,400	951,900
Philadelphia	815,672	163,429	...	...
Portland, Ore.	212,637	106,623	30,857	...
St. Joseph	133,500	1,528,500	57,000	276,000
Seattle	...	9,000	...	...
Toledo	36,250	131,250	49,985	4,340
Wichita	10,400	114,400	...	76,700

All restrictions on future trading except the 3-cent limit on daily range from preceding close were removed Sept. 7 by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 28.—An unusual movement of corn was reported today by a local meal mill which had two cars of white corn in on contract. One car originated at Lytle, Tex., southwest of San Antonio, and the other at Heron Lake, Minn., in the southern portion of the state. Distance between the two points was estimated at about 1,700 miles.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 5.—The steamer Steinbrenner with approximately 216,000 bus. of wheat arrived at South Chicago yesterday from Toledo. This is the second load of wheat moved from Toledo to Chicago, the steamer P. B. Squire having arrived late last week with 275,000 bus. The Steinbrenner has been chartered to take 300,000 bus. oats from Chicago to Buffalo at a reported rate of 1½ cents per bus.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 6.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Aug. 30 shows an increase of 372,006 bus. as compared with the previous week and a decrease of 69,239 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1934. The visible supply was reported as 193,860,485 bus. as compared with the revised figure of 193,488,379 bus. for the previous week and 193,929,924 bus. for the week ending August 31, 1934. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 18,571,308 bus., a net increase of 854,367 bus. over the previous week when 17,716,941 bus. were reported. Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the period ending Aug. 23 amounted to 2,313,638 bus., an increase of 692,617 bus. over the previous week's total when 1,621,021 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 9,020,987 bus.—R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician.

Oats Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1934, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Baltimore	29,191	17,235	...	...
Boston	52,850	23,275	...	...
Chicago	6,894,000	1,750,000	1,060,000	1,061,000
Duluth	2,059,164	32,325	198,638	336,000
Ft. William	178,060	491,103	396,469	1,595,506
Ft. Worth	468,000	178,000	8,000	16,000
Hutchinson	2,000	10,000	...	...
Indianapolis	942,000	552,000	554,000	458,000
Milwaukee	881,400	212,440	161,500	168,750
Minneapolis	11,776,010	2,975,670	2,169,320	780,780
New Orleans	14,000	43,778	29,188	37,677
Omaha	3,338,000	578,000	196,600	262,000
Peoria	950,500	88,000	771,000	98,000
Philadelphia	46,066	101,183	...	...
Portland, Ore.	83,275	1,017,361	21,247	463,568
St. Joseph	1,016,000	362,000	54,000	48,000
Seattle	48,000	546,000	...	...
Toledo	416,150	545,300	161,345	241,470
Wichita	16,500	9,000	1,500	3,000

Wheat Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1934, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Baltimore	1,403,301	980,462	...	143,897
Boston	...	...	...	386,123
Chicago	6,434,000	3,148,000	1,555,000	3,038,000
Duluth	2,383,674	3,891,209	1,562,084	2,192,234
Ft. Wm.	13,900,486	11,197,766	37,933,445	15,320,785
Ft. Worth	1,718,400	993,600	89,600	412,800
Hutchinson	1,636,600	3,420,200	...	...
Indianapolis	2,146,000	310,000	524,000	269,000
Milwaukee	1,315,755	526,616	839,895	611,629
Minneapolis	3,058,700	7,336,200	2,864,100	2,311,710
New Orleans	9,315	24,620	10,664	17,666
Omaha	5,493,299	1,232,000	1,337,000	690,200
Peoria	455,000	196,800	670,800	261,600
Philadelphia	806,516	576,494	...	19,926
Portland, Ore.	2,149,916	3,555,631	379,622	2,500,131
St. Joseph	1,726,400	716,800	1,112,000	329,600
Seattle	1,659,200	2,348,800	...	...
Toledo	103,575	864,630	532,890	442,365
Wichita	2,550,000	1,359,000	1,089,000	1,111,500

All Aboard for the St. Louis Convention

Greetings!

All members of the Grain & Feed Trade are most cordially invited to attend the 39th annual meeting of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 19-21. Interesting speakers will address the convention on the pressing problems of the trade and the Merchants Exchange has arranged unusual entertainment that will delight everyone.

Stay at home and you will long regret it. Go to the convention, meet old friends and win new ones. Listen to the inspiring addresses and get new information on your own business. The stimulation of new contacts, new ideas will give you a deeper interest and greater confidence in the future of your own calling. Do not fail to be on hand early. We will expect you.

F. A. DERBY, President,
Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

Your Chairman Wants to Know

If you are dissatisfied with the new Federal rules governing the grading of grain or the inspection of grain under the rules, or if you have any suggestions to make for the clarification or improvement on those rules, then write immediately to Lew Hill, Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Hill is Chairman of the Uniform Grades Com'te of the Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n and is preparing an interesting report on the new rules for presentation to the convention at St. Louis next week. He wants to hear from YOU.

Hearings on a proposed 4-year rye adjustment program were held by the A.A.A. at Aberdeen, S. D., Aug. 29 and Washington, D. C., Sept. 6. The farm allotment of each producer in bushels will be equal to 30 per cent of the "average annual rye production" during the base period. This average annual production is to be determined, not on actual average production, but upon the actual average acreage multiplied by the average normal yield per acre for the farm. The 30 per cent of the estimated production is the proportion of the average crop which is used for domestic human consumption. The tax of 30 cents went into effect Sept. 1 but does not apply on rye ground for feed. The distillers get a lot out of the rye before they feed it.

Attractive Business and Entertainment Program for National Convention

A most interesting business and entertainment program awaits those attending the annual convention slated for St. Louis, Mo., on Thursday through Saturday of next week, Sept. 19-21. Business problems will receive first attention every day.

Everyone will be interested in W. Sanford Evans' remarks on the Canadian wheat situation. Hailing from Winnipeg, Mr. Evans is known as authority on this timely topic.

Changes in grain grades and moisture testing, a very touchy matter with most shippers right now, will be the subject of Mr. Edward C. Parker's talk. He is in charge of the grain division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the man to answer the many questions being pondered by the industry.

Legislation affecting the grain trade, a most discouraging factor of late, will be capably handled by C. D. Sturtevant of Chicago. Continuously active in meeting adverse situations affecting the grain trade, Mr. Sturtevant is particularly well equipped to discuss this subject.

Crop statistics and characteristics of this year's crops discovered by R. O. Cromwell, noted crop expert of Chicago, will be another of the outstanding addresses of wide interest which is sure to attract a record-breaking crowd.

ENTERTAINMENT HIGHLIGHTS

The entertainment this year is going to be far more elaborate and enjoyable than any that has been given in recent years, advises Sec'y Quinn, particularly due to the 100th anniversary being celebrated by the St. Louis Merchants Exchange.

If any of the ladies hear about the plans made for their pleasure they'll insist on their man attending, for a busy time is promised. Beautiful dresses, etc., for prizes is just a hint.

A visit to the Anheuser-Busch brewery, golf, a big carnival on the floor of the Merchants Exchange, and a banquet and dance, with elaborate prizes and other attractive features, and a National League baseball game, are a few other enticing plans awaiting only your being on hand to revel in this enjoyment to make everything complete.

Plan to Help the Merchants' Exchange Celebrate

Have YOU made your Hotel reservations in St. Louis for Sept. 19-20-21 so that you will be set for the big time that is planned for those attending the convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association? If you have not made your plans, better do so today for this is one convention that you do not want to miss. You are always assured of a good time in St. Louis, but this year, there is something special planned and it is going to be worth any extra effort you might make to get away from your business for a few days.

We do not want to detract from the importance of the business sessions of the convention and some excellent speakers with real messages for Grain and Feed men have agreed to address you, but besides these meetings which will be held in the morning only, there will be entertainment that will long be remembered.

The Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis is in its one hundredth year and will hold a Centennial Celebration on Thursday night, Sept. 19th. This Celebration will be in the way of a large Carnival held on the immense Trading Floor of the Exchange building and while it would detract from the fun if too much was said about it in advance, it is going to be a party that you will long regret if you miss it.

Then, too, the Cardinals will be in town Thursday afternoon and it will be a chance to see the World's Champions in the thick of another pennant fight.

There will also be a trip to Anheuser-Busch Brewery which is always interesting. The annual Golf Tourney will be held Friday with a new trophy known as the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis Centennial Trophy. Besides this there will be about forty other prizes. So if you play golf, be sure to bring your clubs. The annual Banquet will be given Friday night.

Splendid plans have been made to entertain the ladies so they are assured a good time. A luncheon and style show is planned for them for Thursday at which time several attendance prizes will be awarded. It is rumored that some of these prizes are going to be very fine dresses, so if your wife is lucky, her attendance might save you money.

Friday the ladies will have luncheon at Anheuser-Busch and then be taken on a tour of Forest Park where they will see Lindbergh's trophies and visit the St. Louis Zoo and the Art Galleries. Everything possible is being done to see that the ladies have a good time and you will be free to do those things that interest and entertain you.

If you can spend a few extra days in St. Louis, plan to stay over for the early part of the next week as the annual convention of the National American Legion will be held then and you know what a big time that means. But it also means that hotel accommodations are going to be taxed to the limit so do not fail to make your reservations immediately.

The headquarters for the convention is Hotel Jefferson. Or if you will write Mr. C. B. Rader, Secretary of the Merchants' Exchange at St. Louis, telling him what you want, he will make the reservation for you.

The St. Louis Grain and Feed men welcome you with open arms.



Your Friends in the Trade Will Be at Hotel Jefferson

The Iowa farm study com'te has recommended benefit payments on the number of hogs produced rather than the number reduced; and that corn reduction be balanced by grass production in the interest of soil health. More and more farmers are resenting the attempt of the AAA to control their activities.

No Sleepy Sessions



The Program is Full of Pep.

Bring Your Golf Sticks!

When you come to St. Louis to attend the Grain and Feed Dealers National Convention, on September 19, 20, and 21, don't forget your golf sticks.

The Golf Tournament this year will be "bigger and better." There are going to be some real prizes, and a lot of them. In addition to the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis Centennial Trophy, there will be about forty prizes. You will have a chance to win anything from a leather jacket, golf bag, or a piece of luggage for yourself, to a hostess set or electric grill for your wife, or fan or lamp for the house.

Everyone will have a chance at these prizes. You don't have to be a good golfer to win one—there are prizes for the good golfer, prizes for the duffer, and prizes for the in-between.

BRING YOUR GOLF STICKS!

Interesting Convention Exhibits This Year

Some interesting and instructive convention exhibits are being offered convention-goers this year, two of which can be definitely announced at this time.

The uncanny Redler conveyor, that continuous "U" flight device that moves bulk commodities en masse without dust hazard, with less power and greater expediency, is to be exhibited by the Stephens-Adamson Mfg. Co. Particularly adapted for increasing handling capacities, for auxiliary unloading and loading facilities, for

unloading vessels and barges, and for increasing the flexibility and workability of an elevator (including conveying around corners, up-over-and-underneath present construction), the Redler has met widespread approval on tasks that sometimes would have otherwise called for tearing down and rebuilding the plant. Totally enclosed and so arranged that any part of the installation is available for additional loading and unloading connections for future expansion and changes, three working models will be shown demonstrating innumerable Redler features.

For aerating, conditioning, cooling, preserving, and fumigating grain without turning losses. Proxate, the recently announced product of Liquid Carbonic Corp., will be demonstrated in actual operation, proof being offered of its efficiency, simplicity in application, and safety from the fire-explosion-workmen standpoint. A model grain elevator bin will be used to kill insects before one's own eyes, and the product will also be available for whatever tests delegates may care to make. Because of the trouble with musty and bin odors in oats this season (which Proxate removes), a special demonstration will be made on this feature.

Get Certificate for Reduced Convention Fares

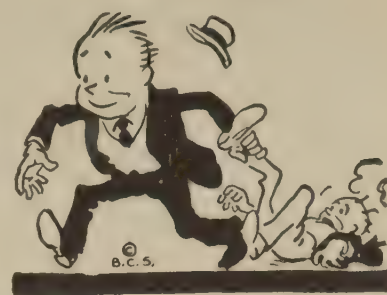
The railroads of the country have granted the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n a round-trip rate of one-and-a-third fare to and returning from the 39th annual convention to be held in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 19-21. Such convention tickets are good for stop-overs and have a 30-day return limit.

To obtain this rate all those contemplating attending this attractive affair should obtain identification certificates from Sec'y Quinn's office in the Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, and present same when purchasing ticket. All direct members are entitled to such certificates as well as all members of state and sectional organizations affiliated with the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

In the event certificates are not obtained prior to departure to the convention, then a receipt for the one-way fare should be obtained which, when properly validated at St. Louis, will entitle holders thereof to the reduced fare on the return journey.

As an example of the reduced fares to the St. Louis convention, the rate from Chicago

Be on Hand



Help the St. Louis Merchants Exchange to Celebrate its 100th Anniversary. Do not wait for the Entertainment Committee to Drag You in.

in air-conditioned Illinois Central Pullman cars is \$11.60 for the round trip, \$2.50 each way for a lower berth, and \$1 each way for a parlor car seat for the 5½ hour ride.

Coach fares, and these cars have been completely modernized and air-conditioned, are \$10.43 for the round-trip, good 10 days.

Those attending the Shippers Regional Advisory Board meeting in St. Louis, Sept. 18, may use the rate accorded that group if going and returning dates are adhered to carefully. Also, from distant points it will be cheaper to use the American Legion rail rate, which gathering convenes Sept. 22

Elevators on R. R. Ground Amortized with Lease

[Continued from page 191]

of 1933, and thereafter, uses the phraseology 'amortization over the period of the lease.' We contend that this is unfair, and should be construed as technical phraseology. It is our contention that the wording of the Railroad leases clearly indicates that the properties are at all times the possessions of the elevator operators, and instead of being 'amortization over the period of the lease,' should be depreciation over the life of the properties. However, the Commissioner does not look upon these facts with favor.

"There is no question but what this ruling applies not only to elevators, but to all properties located on ground leased from Railroads, and there develops a very serious problem for country elevators, terminal elevators and milling interests."



A-L-L A-B-O-A-R-D! EVERYBODY'S GOING VIA ILLINOIS CENTRAL

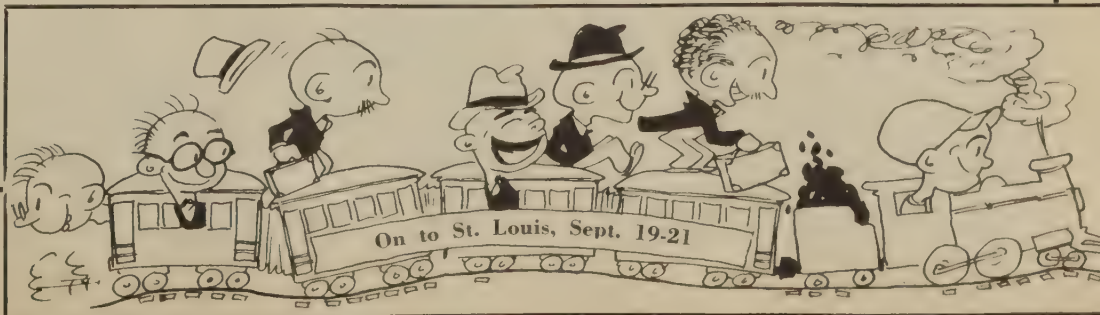
(THE GRAIN TRADE'S FAVORITE LINE)

THROUGH CHICAGO

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES

Special Air Conditioned Trains

Lv. Chicago 4 P. M. and 11.35 P. M.—C.S.T. Also Good I. C. Trains and Connections from the North, South, East and West.



Farmers National and the Farm Board

From Senator McNary's com'te report on the "Activities and Operations of the Federal Farm Board" the following excerpts are taken:

Farmers National was incorporated in Delaware as a private corporation organized for profit. A recipient of Government loans, it was and is in no sense a Government agency. Its stockholders are regional cooperative associations which deal in grain and which themselves are composed not of individual producers but of local grain cooperatives. Five layers deep in this pyramid of Government and corporate structure is the farmer. That is, the farmer (1) joins a local cooperative, (2) which joins a regional cooperative, (3) which joins the Farmers National, (4) which operates on funds borrowed from the Farm Board, (5) to which the Congress has appropriated Government money.

Shrewd investment of comparatively little cash was sufficient to secure for one or two of the regional cooperatives the practical control of Farmers National. Table 3 shows that the five largest stockholders owned 58 percent of the stock and held it on the basis of cash payments aggregating less than \$71,500. The location of voting control, and some of the effects that flowed therefrom, are referred to subsequently in this report.

Hedging Profit Saved Farmers National.—It will be observed that hedging profit alone amounted to nearly \$1,113,700. Without it, Farmers National would not have shown a profit. Also, \$2,356,188.57 of the gross profits were derived from storage charges. Most of this revenue came from the Government, through Grain Stabilization Corporation, for storage of the stocks of wheat bought and held off the market. To Government patronage through Grain Stabilization Corporation may be credited also most of the income from commissions on futures and from brokerage.

The low overhead for interest will be noted. At commercial rates the \$16,000,000 of borrowed capital would have cost Farmers National in the neighborhood of \$960,000. The high overhead for general expense was composed principally of salaries and pay roll, further referred to in this report.

Burdens Passed to Federal Treasury.—It is our opinion that there was no service which Grain Stabilization Corporation performed which could not have been performed equally well by Farmers National. That corporation possessed the necessary charter powers; but if it had used them the grain cooperatives and their members would have been responsible for two burdens which by the organization of a separate stabilization corporation were transferred to the Federal Treasury. One was the cost of operating the stabilization agency: \$9,500,000 net to August 31, 1932.

The Rural Grain Co. Fiasco.—Farmers National's first president was one S. J. Cottingham, president of National Farmers Elevator Co., Cooperative, one of Farmers National's initial stockholders. The cooperative owned a subsidiary sales agency, Rural Grain Co., which traded on the Chicago Board. Cottingham proposed that Farmers National buy this subsidiary for its assets, naming \$100,000 as the price on the ground that Rural Grain Co. must show that much unimpaired capital in order to retain its trading privileges. It developed that the only assets of Rural Grain Co. were Cottingham's own board of trade membership and that of his associate, E. V. Maltby, manager of Rural Grain Co. Nevertheless, agreements were prepared for purchase of the company, employment of Maltby, and rental of Maltby's and Cottingham's board of trade mem-

berships. The Farm Board loaned Farmers National \$100,000 specifically for buying the Rural Grain Co. capital stock; the money then to be set up as a revolving fund from which the pay advances on grain consigned to the new subsidiary for sale.

Within a week, Farmers National called off the transaction because of nonperformance, and obtained a Board of Trade membership directly thru purchase by its newly appointed general manager. Three months later, Cottingham, still president of both parties to the trade, reported that his cooperative would cancel the agreement in return for an "equitable adjustment" of rental of his and Maltby's Board of Trade membership. Farmers National acquiesced and called for repayment of the \$100,000. It then developed that Rural Grain Co. had used \$60,000 of the money without replacing it with any corresponding value. The company was found to be facing a \$125,000 shortage, most of the amount being owed to Farmers National and Grain Stabilization Corporation, of which Maltby meanwhile had been made a vice president. In spite of personal intervention by Farm Board members, Rural Grain Co. failed, leaving uncollectible debts owing to Farmers National and the stabilization corporation of \$37,463.70 and \$29,520.44, respectively.

Thatcher's organization, Farmers Union Terminal, St. Paul, owed Farmers National \$2,200,000, borrowed for marketing grain. It had used the money for other purposes, principally by diverting the proceeds of grain sales and building country elevators therewith. Prospect of repayment was remote. Manley's organization owed Farmers National \$1,025,000, mostly borrowed for marketing, but used for any purpose which exigency dictated. Some of the exigencies included buying and building country elevators and paying a half-million-dollar operating deficit. Settle's organization owed \$485,000, which Farmers National had tried unsuccessfully to collect. The executive com'te now proceeded to take over the properties, or portions thereof, of these three cooperatives.

All the assets of Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n were acquired from terminal elevator to postage stamps, at a valuation of \$2,221,211.85; but this included (1) \$100,000 for goodwill, (2) physical assets overvalued by \$63,000, and (3) accounts receivable overvalued by \$131,000. Considering these items, the transaction cost Farmers National \$272,788.

Thatcher Becomes Lobbyist.—Thatcher continued on the executive com'te until March, 1932, when he became Washington agent for Farmers National at \$12,000 a year, his duties being to "meet the situations that arise in Washington almost constantly in connection with the Farm Board, the Department of Internal Revenue, the Congress, and other agencies of the Government." Manley continued as a vice president and member of the executive com'te until December, 1931, when he resigned, the reason of record being unsatisfactory management of Oklahoma Wheat Growers Ass'n; but he was then employed by Farmers National at a salary of \$833.33 per month until January, 1933. Settle was still a member of the executive com'te at the close of the period covered by this investigation.

The Farm Board did make substantial direct loans to 8 regional grain ass'ns, 5 of which were members of Farmers National. The loans aggregated \$9,796,651.02, of which members received \$1,775,742.08 and nonmembers \$8,020,908.84. By lending this money directly, the Board denied itself the security of Farmers National's endorsement, and

Farmers National avoided any liability for payment of the loans. Except for \$245,560.86, the money was all returned to the Farm Board; but strictly speaking the borrowers paid back only \$220,607.18 of it, equivalent to 2 cents of each dollar borrowed. Most of the remainder was assumed by Grain Stabilization Corporation, which on the one hand paid these debts to the Farm Board with money which on the other hand it was borrowing from the Farm Board on its own notes.

Current operation of Farmers National is being conducted on a budget basis, with apparent success. Monthly expenses usually are below the estimates approved by the Farm Credit Administration, and there have been substantial reductions in personnel and salaries. On the other hand patronage has fallen off. The condition of the loans to the Farm Credit Administration is unsatisfactory.

Farmers National has not met all payments in accordance with its funding agreement, and its future ability to meet them depends on future market conditions, ability of management, and Government policy.

A New Modern Elevator at Havana, Ill.

Another link in the development of the Illinois River Waterway is the recent completion of a modern grain elevator for the Continental Grain Co. at Havana, Ill. The new elevator, located on the banks of the Illinois River, replaces one which was destroyed by fire several years ago.

Havana's growing importance as a grain market is furthermore evidenced by a decision of Secretary Dern of the War Department authorizing the construction of a new concrete bridge across the Illinois River that will be located about 800 ft. south of the new elevator. This bridge opens a new outlet for receiving grain by truck that is grown west of the river.

The new elevator has a storage capacity of 50,000 bus. for wheat, shelled corn or oats, and the corn house has a capacity of 7,000 bus. for ear corn. A cob house with ample capacity for corn cobs and a dust house has also been constructed, both of which are arranged for quickly loading trucks.

A double driveway serves the elevator and under it are six receiving pits of large capacity, which assure the farmers there will be no waiting to unload their trucks. The receiving pits spout by gravity to the elevator boots. For the unloading of wagons and trucks the elevator has been equipped with two Western overhead motor driven truck hoists. Grain received by trucks is weighed on a 15 ton Fairbanks platform scale, equipped with Self-Registering Type Beam and having an 8'x20' platform.

The elevator is served by the Chicago and Illinois Midland Railway. Grain received by cars is unloaded into a receiving pit and carried by means of a screw conveyor to the receiving leg. Grain received in cars is weighed by means of an 8-bushel Richardson automatic scale.

The grain elevator is equipped with two stands of bucket elevators and the corn house with one stand, each of which has an elevating capacity in excess of 2,000 bus. per hour. A Western Corn Sheller with a capacity of 1,000 bus. per hour has been installed. One of the wagon pits is equipped with a Western drag that carries ear corn to the elevator leg in the corn house. Another pit has a shaker feeder for carrying ear corn to the sheller, also arranged with by-pass for spouting direct to elevator leg. After being elevated the shelled corn passes over a Western Gyration Roller Bearing Cleaner, which cleans and separates the corn from the cobs. Cleaned grain may be spouted to bins in the elevator and cobs are spouted to the cob house. The cleaner has a capacity of 1500 bu. per hour.

Shipments may be made either by truck, box-car or barge. A car spout with flexible car

loader is provided for loading cars, and a dock spout for loading barges without trimming. Shipments by cars or barges are weighed by the Richardson Automatic Scale.

Motors may be started or stopped from the first floor, and likewise the elevator turnheads with their indicator stands are arranged to be operated from below. Marine leg equipment is provided for the unloading of grain that may come by barges, which will be conveyed by means of a screw conveyor to the elevator. Individual motor drives are used for driving all machinery. Nine Westinghouse motors are installed, totaling 75½ H.P. All lighting fixtures are of the vapor proof type and starters are dust tight. For outside illumination two spot lights have been installed on the cupola of the elevator.

The elevator head shafts are equipped with roller bearing pillow blocks and Alemite fittings. The corn leg is equipped with 14"x7" Salem buckets on 16" 6 ply 16 lb. to 19 lb. friction rubber belting.

Turnheads with spout extensions for the elevator head discharges, cleaner and bin distributor and steel spouting to bins, also rack and pinion feed gates for the elevator legs and workhouse bin gates are all of the latest design.

W. H. Kent furnished the 12" 5 ply 16 to 19 lb. friction elevator leg belt, and the Weller Metal Products Co. furnished 10"x5" Calumet Buckets for this elevator leg.

Roller Chain and "V" belt drives were furnished for the elevator heads. The 25 H.P. cog belt drive for the sheller was furnished by the Union Iron Works, also the man lift, which extends from the first to the distributing floor.

The galvanized dust spout from cleaner fan discharges to the dust house and the cob spout from cleaner to cob house were furnished by the Union Iron Works.

Mr. Fred Lyons, the local manager for the Continental Grain Co., has a background of over thirty years' experience in the grain business.

The Continental Grain Company owns grain elevators at Topeka, Easton and Chandlerville and operates terminal elevators at Portland, Ore., Kansas City, St. Louis, Galveston, Memphis, Buffalo and Norfolk.

The elevator was designed and built by The M. A. Long Company.

Our illustration on the outside front cover shows the house to be located on a high bank of the river amid picturesque surroundings.

France Learns a Lesson

After finding herself getting bogged deeper and deeper in the marsh of wheat price and production control, France is now endeavoring to extricate herself from the situation. For that purpose a new law has been enacted that seeks to restore the free market. With the minimum price abolished the incentive to expand acreage and produce an excessive amount of wheat should cease, and this will be a help to the international wheat market.

France took up the doctrine of self-containment with great enthusiasm and her wheat policy developed into a maze that equals a Chinese puzzle. Inside of a year and a half four principal laws were enacted for the patriotic purpose of "defending and organizing" the wheat market, while regulation and decrees came in volume and speed.

Domestic millers soon found themselves compelled by law to use 65 per cent of wheat of one crop at a price of \$2.35 a bushel and the balance from another crop at \$1.96, while bootleggers made a third price. The cost of bread was exaggerated.

The market was so well "defended" that a surplus accumulated and grew to such burdensome proportions that last summer the government had to become an exporter and take a loss on every bushel sold. Thus is registered another failure of Dr. Quack's method of doctoring the symptoms instead of a disease.—*The Wall Street Journal*.

Concrete Tanks with Ten-Inch Walls

So many concrete grain storehouses have failed from one cause or another, the wonder is that someone has not conducted painstaking experiments to determine the causes contributing to the failures. In the Southwestern grain states alkali water has been credited with the disintegration of many reinforced concrete grain tanks. In the Pacific Northwest we find some of the worst failures credited to the neglect of the contractor to keep walls wet for at least ten days after the pouring of the concrete during high temperatures. The drying out of the concrete before it has a chance to set shortens its usefulness. The use of dirty aggregates has also contributed to the failure of many concrete structures.

Some of the structures still in use are veritable leaning towers because proper tests were not made of the soil underneath the building site. The building of heavy storage tanks on sand or gravel without the use of piling has resulted in several disappointments, the most disastrous of which was the storage tanks of the C. P. R. at Transcona, Man. Although the 113 bins in this storage unit tipped over at an angle of about 27 degrees, they retained their monolithic form showing that the concrete and the reinforcing were performing their full duty notwithstanding the full load of wheat subjected the structure to a greater stress than had ever been contemplated.

Tanks constructed before the days of continuous pouring had each day's accomplishment distinctly marked with another seam around each tank. Rain and sleet beating against the outside walls of concrete tanks poured only during daylight often admitted considerable moisture thru the seams. Cracks have also appeared unexpectedly in the outside walls of other tanks and admitted enough moisture to cause the heating of the grain.

Some tank walls which have failed to keep moisture from contents have been protected from the elements by a veneer of book tile or a heavy coating of tar. Occasionally we find cracks of leaking tanks protected with tin flash-

ing. After drilling a number of small holes in the leaking wall, approximately three inches apart and 6 to 8 inches above the crack, wooden plugs are driven into the holes. The wall is painted with tar or similar compound and then the upper edge of a sheet of tin is fastened to the wall with wooden screws.

Should the compound fail to make a tight joint between the tin flashing and the concrete another coat must be applied.

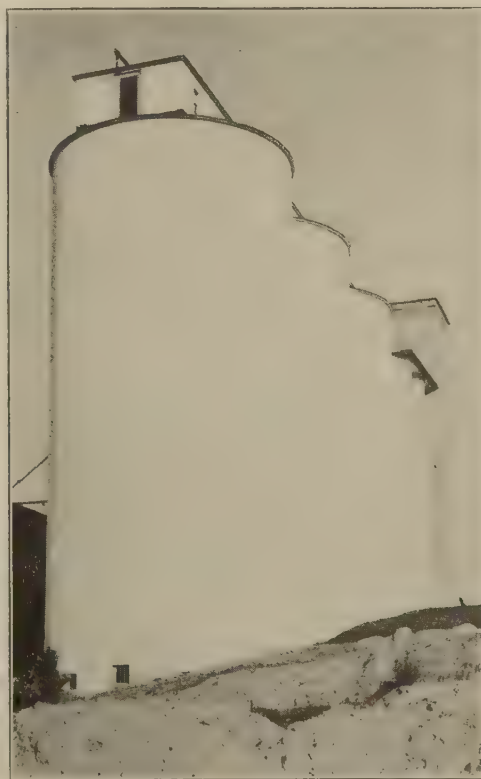
When the wind breaks the joints and pulls plugs out of wall new plugs must be driven into the holes, a fresh coating and tin flashing applied as before. It is an expensive method of keeping moisture out of the bins, but it is said to be effective.

In several groups of storage tanks the reinforcing of pocket bins formed by the exterior walls of two cylindrical bins and a cross wall connecting them have failed because the reinforcing was not properly anchored to the reinforcing in the cylindrical walls.

Illustrated herewith is a group of concrete tanks that are of unusual construction. Our correspondent advises us that each tank is 34 ft. in diameter by 74 ft. high with a total height of 94 ft. including basement and cupola surmounting tanks. The reinforced concrete walls of these tanks are 10 inches thick and reinforced by ¾-in. steel rods spaced 4 inches apart at the bottom and graduated up to 12 inches at the top. Over 40 tons of steel reinforcing were used in each bin so that each tank can be safely entrusted with the storage of 54,000 bushels of barley, which it is designed to hold. If any of the walls of these bins give out every concrete engineer would be pleased to know the particulars. They were built for the Interstate Malting Co., at Waterloo, Wis.

All large concrete elevators designed for the storage of grain are erected under vigilant supervision and inspection and yet in spite of every precaution commonly taken in the erection of large grain storehouses, some structures develop weaknesses that are not found in other structures built from the same plans under the same supervision and with the use of the same aggregates. So many tanks crack or disintegrate sufficiently to permit water to seep into the stored grain that some elevator superintendents never think of storing grain in tanks having outside walls exposed to rain, sleet and snow. For leaking walls, many remedies have been proposed and tried, and while some paints and plasters have extended the use of outside tanks, many have failed to make tank walls water proof permanently.

One thing always sought by contracting engineers is speed in pouring concrete after the sub-structure is completed. Many strive to make a record in the continuous pouring of the concrete in hope of making each lot of tanks monolithic so that no seams are formed in walls because of an interruption to the pouring of concrete. So many failures of concrete storage tanks have been recorded it would seem high time that cement engineers investigate their causes and enlighten both the prospective builders as well as the cement workers in the methods necessary to pursue in order to insure permanent walls that will be moisture proof. The many failures of concrete tanks among the country elevators force the conclusion that the jack-of-all-trades who captured the contract knew little more about the mixing and pouring of concrete than the shovel gang who did the real work.



Walls of Tanks at Waterloo, Wis., Are Ten Inches Thick

Corn prices at local farm markets averaged 80.8 cents a bushel on Aug. 15, compared with 82.4 cents on July 15, and 72.7 cents in Aug. a year ago. Wheat prices advanced about 5 cents during the past month, being 81.5 cents a bushel on Aug. 15. Cotton prices lost four-tenths of a cent per pound in local markets from July 15 to August 15, and at 11.5 cents on the latter date were 1.6 cents less than a year ago.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Grain Imports Heavy

The great increase in our imports of cereals during the crop year ended June 30 compared with the preceding crop year is not appreciated unless compared with our imports of non-agricultural commodities.

A careful analysis discloses that the tonnage of non-agricultural commodities actually decreased, tho their dollar value increased slightly from \$812,497,000 to \$818,399,000, due to somewhat higher 1935 prices.

Probing deeper into the excess of agricultural imports we find the increases to have been mainly in those farm commodities affected by the government's policy of scarcity. Wheat is the most conspicuous example of government control, and the imports of wheat that were negligible in former years increased from 11,494,000 bus. in the crop year of 1933-34 to 25,134,000 bus. during the crop year just ended, and the dollar value from \$7,306,000 to \$20,177,000, according to official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

These increased imports were accomplished in the face of a greatly depreciated purchasing power of the American dollar abroad subsequent to the devaluation to 59.06% on Jan. 31, 1934. In other words an American buying wheat abroad formerly paying \$1.00 per bushel now pays \$1.69 altho the gold value of the grain abroad may be the same. Then there must be added the duty of 42 cents per bushel on bread wheat or 10 per cent ad valorem on feed wheat.

Needless to say the American farmer did not get the dollars the American consumer paid for foreign grains, and in ocean freight and import duties.

Wheat imports during the crop year just ended included 5,906,000 bus. dutiable at 42c, 8,146,000 bus. dutiable at 10% ad val., 7,292,000 bus. milled in bond and for export, 3,772,000 for export to Cuba and flour to the equivalent of 3,000 bus. wheat. In the preceding crop year only 143,000 bus. was imported at the 42c rate of duty.

Corn imports during the crop year amounted to 20,427,000 bus., against 244,000 bus. in 1933-34.

Oats imports amounted to 15,614,000 bus., against 143,000 bus. during the preceding crop year.

Rye imports were 11,230,000 bus., against 11,949,000 bus.

Flaxseed imports amounted to 15,332,000 bus., against 17,901,000 bus. the preceding crop year.

Barley imports totaled 10,978,000 bus., compared with only 30,000 bus. during the crop year 1933-34.

Barley malt amounting to 271,318,000 pounds was imported, against 169,195,000 pounds.

Rice imported in various forms amounted to 81,413,000 pounds during the crop year ended June 30, against 42,104,000 pounds during the crop year of 1933-34.

Cotton is a commodity under control and imports of cottonseed oil cake and meal increased from 2,424,000 pounds to 101,155,000 pounds.

The farmers of the exporting countries no doubt are very thankful to the AAA for reducing production in U. S. A.

Portland, Ore.—Another 3,000 tons of Argentine corn arrived Aug. 25 on the Greek steamship Olympos.

Soybean oil imports for the seven months ending July 31, 1935, were 9,866,434 pounds, compared with 513,186 pounds during the like period in 1934.

Argentine bran is being offered at \$19 per ton f. o. b. New York docks, or about \$2.25 under quotation of Buffalo mills.

Three Cars of Argentine corn were bought recently by Anheuser-Busch, Inc., of the Continental Grain Co., at St. Louis, Mo., to determine by tests its suitability for use on an extensive scale should there develop a scarcity of domestic corn.

More Argentine Corn came to Boston on the steamer Cape Corso, which had 3456 ton, shipped from Rosario, equivalent to 138,200 bus. The Greek freighter Kyriakoula, also from Rosario, brought 249,000 bus. Only one pier at Boston is fitted to discharge bulk grain via suction pipes, and as a result the last two or three vessels arriving have been forced to lie at anchor for many days before getting a turn at the discharging berth. The Kyriakoula was anchored nine days. This cargo makes 1,600,000 bus corn from South America to be discharged here in the past two months. The Mystic dock elevators are filled and grain is being sucked up from the ship's holds and put into gondola freight cars, which are shifted around to Hoosac docks and put into Hoosac elevators, which are equipped to take grain in bulk from cars. Until this year, Boston had no equipment at all for unloading water shipments that came in bulk. Much of the grain is being shipped out to New England points and at present the Boston elevators have 467,019 bus. corn. —L. V. S.

From Abroad

Palestine has prohibited wheat imports for three months.

France has made imports of oil cake subject to temporary restriction since July 29.

Roumania's corn crop is officially estimated at 213,000,000 bus., an increase of 11 per cent over 1934.

France opened a free market for wheat growers Sept. 2, to bolster the collapsing market.

Oats production in 15 countries is reported 51 per cent over a year ago.

The government of France—as well as many other countries in Europe which formerly did not produce as much wheat as they consumed—has made strenuous efforts since the war to make the nation as far as possible self-sufficing in its wheat requirements. Among the measures adopted to accomplish this were high tariffs, mixing regulations, compulsory flour extraction ratios, and rigid control of imports. But these measures plus bumper crops the last three years resulted in the accumulation of a large unsalable surplus, which reacted unfavorably on wheat prices. To relieve this situation

the French government resorted to subsidized storage of wheat, to absolute prohibition of imports, to denaturing of wheat so as to render it unfit for human consumption though still suitable for feeding livestock, to guaranteed minimum prices for domestic wheat, to lowering of the flour extraction ratios, and to the payment of a bounty on exports.

Preparing to Regulate Wheat Growers 4 Years More

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has been holding regional conferences of extension workers, crop statisticians, farm leaders, and other officials responsible for the administration of the wheat adjustment program, preparatory to offering the new 4-year wheat contract to farmers.

The new wheat contract has now been approved, and the tentative rye adjustment program is also being discussed at the regional meetings.

Conveyor Belt Trainers

Belts that run crooked over conveyor rollers sometimes get far enough out of line to chafe the edges against chutes or parts of the structure, shortening the life of the belt by fraying the edge.

The cure for this condition is the installation of trainers such as those shown in the engraving herewith.

For the troughed belt a roller-bearing troughing idler is mounted on a vertical pivot or swivel at its center. At each end of the idler a ball-bearing actuating roller is supported by a pivoted lever which carries a brake shoe on its lower end.

A touch of the belt against this roller instantly applies the brake to the end pulley of the idler. This causes a slight drag on one side and swings the idler, thus steering the belt back to its central position.

The trainer does not wobble nor does the belt weave from side to side. The trainer assumes a stable position which keeps the belt in line.

A few troughing trainers substituted for regular troughing idlers at a spacing of from 20 to 50 feet will maintain perfect alignment on the carrying strand of any belt conveyor.

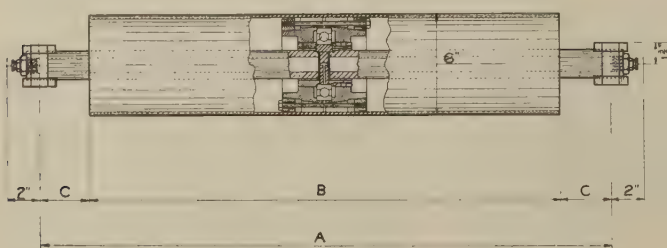
For the return of the belt underneath, a tubular roller is mounted on an anti-friction bearing pivoted on a fixed swivel pin, centrally located and inclined forward about 30 degrees. The roller not only rotates on its bearing but is free to rock about this inclined pivot.

If the weight of the belt falls more on one side than on the other, the heavy side rocks downward and forward, skewing the roller and thus holding the belt in its central position.

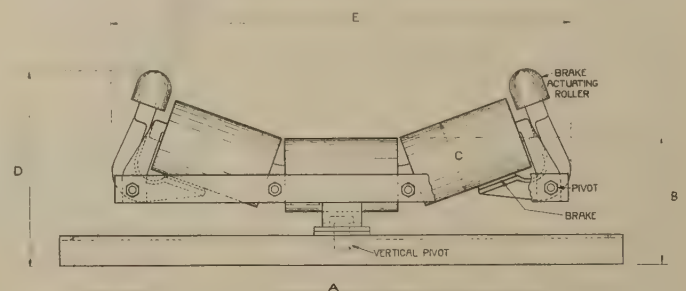
When used on reversible conveyors the end bracket design permits the shaft to rotate 60 degrees and the belt pull automatically throws the swivel pin into position for guiding the belt in the direction it is running.

A few trainers substituted for regular return idlers at a spacing of from 60 to 80 feet will make the return strand of any conveyor run perfectly true and straight.

Since their introduction a year ago by the Robins Conveying Belt Co. these belt trainers have proven successful in preserving the correct alignment of conveyor belts.



Trainer for Return of Belt



Trainer for Troughed Conveyor Belt

Discharging Grain Cargo with Emergency Equipment

Fleets hastening to the shores of the United States with grain from every continent on the globe since the Federal administration embarked upon its policy of scarcity have found many of our seaports without modern facilities for quick and economical discharge of bulk grain.

The customary movement of grain has been outward for export, for which trade the seaboard and gulf are well provided with weighing facilities, conveyor galleries to ships and loading spouts. This equipment can not be turned to account for the handling of grain in the reverse direction. Recourse has been had to emergency equipment, one gulf port employing bushel baskets.

At Houston, Tex., Geo. S. Colby, the resourceful superintendent of the Port of Houston Elevator, speeded up the unloading of ships arriving with oats and corn from Roumania and Argentina by utilizing clam shell dippers on locomotive cranes.

The locomotive cranes carry the dippers over to hoppers placed on the wharf apron, the hoppers being high enough for automobile dump trucks to drive under and receive their loads.

Also grain is taken out of ship's hold in large buckets or tubs by the ship's winches.

The dump trucks receiving their loads carry the grain to the elevator pits where it is dumped and elevated to the hopper scales. In this manner grain can be discharged from one or more holds at the same time, and 1,000 to 1,200 tons can be discharged per 8-hour day.

In the engravings herewith are shown the locomotive cranes, the clam shell dipper and large box employed in the emergency.

The Public Grain Elevator is located in rear of Wharf No. 14, built of concrete, with a capacity of 3,500,000 bus., with the latest electrically driven elevating and conveying machinery. At Manchester Wharf a belt carrier house for grain connects the wharf with the American Maid Flour Mill, which has a storage capacity for 1,000,000 bus.



Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the December delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks has been as follows:

	Wheat													
	Option		Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.
	High	Low	28	29	30	31	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	
Chicago	99½	81	89½	89	88½	89¾	89½	90½	92½	92½	94½	93½	93½	
Winnipeg	90¾	81½	83½	82½	81½	82½	82½	84½	84½	85½	88½	88½	88½	
Liverpool* .....	.....	.....	81½	80½	80½	79½	81	81½	82½	82½	85	85½	84½	
Kansas City	98	77½	91½	91½	91½	92½	92½	94½	95½	95½	97½	97	97½	
Minneapolis	113½	81	105½	105½	106½	107½	107½	108½	110½	111½	113½	111½	112	
Duluth, durum	93½	76¾	86¼	84½	83¼	82¾	79	81¾	84	85	87½	88¾	88¾	
Milwaukee .....	.....	.....	89¼	89½	88¾	89¾	89¾	91	92¾	92½	94½	93½	.....
Corn														
Chicago	72½	54¾	57¾	56¾	57	57½	56	56½	56½	56½	56½	55¾	56¾	
Kansas City	67	55½	56½	57¾	57½	57¾	56½	56¾	56½	56½	56½	56	56¾	
Milwaukee .....	.....	.....	57½	56¾	57½	57½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	55¾	.....
Oats														
Chicago	36¾	25½	26½	26½	26¼	26¼	25½	26¼	26½	26½	26½	26¼	27	
Winnipeg	33¾	29¾	30¾	30¼	30	30¼	31¾	31¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	
Minneapolis	32½	24¾	26	25½	25¾	25½	25½	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	25½	26	
Milwaukee .....	.....	.....	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	25¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	27	26¾	.....
Rye														
Chicago	56½	41¾	44	43¾	42¾	43¼	42½	42¾	43½	43½	44¾	43¾	44½	
Minneapolis	50¼	40½	42½	42¾	41¾	42	40½	40¾	41¾	41¾	42½	41¾	42½	
Winnipeg	44¼	36¾	37½	37½	37½	37¾	36¾	36	38¾	38¾	41	40¾	40¾	
Duluth	45½	42	42¾	42¾	42½	42¾	42	42	42	42¾	43½	43¼	43½	
Barley														
Minneapolis	43	36½	39½	38¾	37½	37	36¾	37	37¾	38¾	38¾	37½	37	
Winnipeg	39	32¾	34	33¾	33½	34	32¾	32¾	34½	34½	35¾	35½	35¾	
*At daily rate of exchange.														

*At daily rate of exchange.

According to records furnished by the Houston Merchants Exchange, 2,782,705 bus. of oats and 524,613 bus. of corn have been imported thru the Port of Houston in 1935, up to Aug. 29. Of the corn, 99,946 bus. were shipped from Roumania and the remainder, consisting of oats and corn, came from the Argentine.

The Bankhead Cotton Control Act is attacked in the U. S. District Court by a farmer of Monroe County, Ga., none other than Governor Eugene Talmadge, objecting to the collection of 6 cents per pound penalty on all cotton grown in excess of the bureaucratic allotment, alleging that nowhere in the Constitution is power granted to control production and fix prices.

Quality of the New Wheat

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 3.—The Grain Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that, in general, this year's winter wheat crop in the central and eastern wheat belt is lower in test weight per bushel, and contains more moisture and more dockage than has been the case for several recent crops. Supervisors at spring wheat, hard wheat, and soft wheat markets report as follows:

Portland, Ore.—The harvest of winter wheat is getting well under way at the present time. To date there have been received about 82 samples of hard red winter wheat which show an average weight per bushel of about 61.5 pounds.

Of the 82 samples received, 26 graded No. 1 dark hard winter, 50 graded No. 1 hard winter, 6 graded No. 1 yellow hard winter. This is quite a fair indication of what the crop may be. Twenty-five per cent of these 82 samples were smutty.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The quality of the hard red spring wheat, indicated by the early receipts and by mail samples being received, and from field reports, is lower than last year. Test weight will average less than 57 pounds.

In many cases blight damage will be a grading factor in the heavier test weight wheats of some of the areas. The average test weight of wheat receipts at Minneapolis to date is approximately 55 pounds per bushel. Many of the mail samples being received test less than 50 pounds per bushel.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The outstanding factor in this season's crop is excessive moisture. Less than one per cent of arrivals in the month of July grades straight wheat. Close to half of all inspections fell into sample grade on account of moisture. The increase that has been noted on the factor "matter except other grains" (mostly cockle and garlic) continues on the up grade. While the average test weight is below 58 pounds, the wheat itself is fairly well filled and, with drying, test weight will average well above 58 pounds. Damage has been no factor up to the present time.

Wichita, Kan.—Of 73 cars of new wheat received at Wichita during June the moisture averaged 14.0% of which 40.0% graded "tough," and 8.2% sample grade on moisture; while during the first ten days of July, 1,095 cars averaged 13.2% moisture with 21.0% grading "tough." For the remainder of July only four-tenths of one per cent graded "tough." The average moisture for this period was 11.6%. With seasonable weather and lack of rain over the wheat belt during July, "tough" wheat rapidly vanished after the tenth of the month.

As to test weight, the June movement averaged 60.4 pounds, altho as the harvesting season advanced westward and northwestward and approached the marginal drouth area, the receipts of wheat showed a noticeable decrease in the average test weight. This was especially so at the Hutchinson market where from 15.0 to 18.0% graded No. 3 or lower on test weight.

Excessive rye accounted for 10.6% of the grades assigned to July receipts at Hutchinson, and 5.9% at Wichita. Dockage, consisting of weed seeds, is more prevalent in Kansas wheat this year than in many years. At Wichita 17.7% of receipts have assessable dockage



Unloading Grain from Ocean Steamers at Houston, Tex.

and Hutchinson will run considerably higher with 34.0% containing dockage. Last year only 1.5% and 5.0% respectively carried assessable dockage. The heavier dockages, from 2.0 to 5.0% are in the light test wheat from near the drought area, where a heavy growth of weeds in the thin wheat resulted from the June rains.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The average test weight of the new wheat for 1935 is considerably lower and the average moisture content is considerably higher than for many years. This condition was caused by showers almost daily during the harvest season. Wheat harvest in Indiana this year was later than ever known, only 21 cars being received the first half of July, and a total of 348 cars for the entire month. Wheat coming to this market for the balance of the year may be considerably different from the early receipts of wheat, especially as regards mixtures of classes.

On account of weather conditions, the early receipts of wheat during July were of better quality than during the latter part of the month. During the last three days of July 97 cars were received showing an average test weight of 57.4 pounds and an average moisture content of 15.0%. Up to the first of August only three cars had graded on account of "damaged," but on account of reports now being received in the market we are expecting a considerable increase in the number of cars grading on the factor "damaged."

As the wheat which graded "tough" is dried artificially or dries out naturally it is obvious that the test weight will increase above the figures shown on this report. It is not likely that all of the "tough" wheat has been shipped to terminal markets where it can be properly handled. It is safe to assume that a considerable amount of wheat containing excess moisture has been stored on farms and will probably come to market later in the year in poor condition.

California State officials have brought suit to recover money paid as processing taxes on state purchases, alleging the Act interferes with state control of farm products.

The Code Authority for the flour milling industry was liquidated recently by the refund of \$18,059.95 of dues to 1,475 subscribing mills. The Blue Eagle is dead and the offices have been closed.

Why Cut-off Was Raised in Brown-Duvel Test

Air oven or water oven are recognized as most accurate in determinations of moisture, and while too slow for use in the grain business they serve as a valuable check on other means of testing grain for moisture.

The recent research work conducted with the Brown-Duvel tester showed that the temperature cut-offs and other methods for its use with the hard wheats, as specified in Department Bulletin No. 1375, gave reasonably equivalent results with those obtained by the air-oven method but that in the case of the soft wheats (including white wheat), an improvement in accuracy and uniformity could be obtained by certain changes in the method of operating the tester.

Experimentation with the Brown-Duvel device when used for determining the moisture content of the soft wheats showed that when a temperature cut-off of 190° C. was used instead of the 180° C. cut-off specified in Department Bulletin 1375 the accuracy and uniformity of the tests for the soft wheats were improved materially, thus functioning to harmonize the tests for the soft wheats with the tests for the hard wheats made with the Brown-Duvel device when all such tests are checked against the official basic air-oven method that has now become a part of the standards.

The primary purpose of the amended instructions for operating the Brown-Duvel tester in case of the soft wheats is that of improving the accuracy and uniformity of the tests made with the Brown-Duvel tester. It is essential to all branches of the wheat industry that moisture tests should be made with a maximum degree of accuracy and uniformity as between inspectors and as between markets in order that the hazards from change of grade because of variations in moisture tests may be reduced to the minimum.

The research activities of the Grain Division,

as mentioned in the foregoing, have indicated plainly that wherever the Brown-Duvel tester is used as a method for determining the moisture content of grain under the amended standards effective July 1, 1935, the accuracy and uniformity of the tests may be improved by following the methods of operation recommended in a supplement to Department Bulletin No. 1375, entitled "Revised Methods for Operating the Brown-Duvel Moisture Tester," issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics during July, 1935.

The changes recommended for testing wheat, oats and corn are:

Wheat, classes, soft red winter and white: Use 100 grams of grain and 150 c.c. of oil and extinguish the flame when the thermometer registers 190 deg. C.

Corn: Use 100 grams of grain and 150 c.c. of oil and extinguish the flame when the thermometer registers 190 deg. C. No change from procedure heretofore used.

Oats, feed oats, and mixed feed oats: Use 100 grams of grain and 150 c.c. of oil and extinguish the flame when the thermometer reaches 195 deg. C. With oats, especially those that are light and chaffy, special care should be taken to insure thoro mixing of the oil and grain. In extreme cases it may be necessary to add an extra 50 c.c. of oil and to heat with a slower flame in order to reduce foaming to a minimum. Coincident with the use of a 100-gram sample, the use of the special oat graduate is discontinued and the regular-sized graduate is used in its place.

All Assets and all income of farmers will be trusted by the court under the new Frazier-Lemke law providing a 3-year moratorium on foreclosure for those who accept bankruptcy. The income is to be applied first to taxes and upkeep, then to interest and principal payments to secured and unsecured mortgagees.

1880

1935

JAMES E. BENNETT & CO.

MEMBERS ALL PRINCIPAL EXCHANGES

211 Merchants' Exchange Bldg., and 705 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

GRAIN AT ALL MARKETS

332 So. LaSalle Street

Chicago, Illinois

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Pine Bluff, Ark.—The elevator and storage house of the Riley Feed Products Co. was damaged by fire, late in August, originating from friction on an elevator belt; loss, \$10,000 on equipment and \$15,000 on feed products; insured fully.

Knobel, Ark.—B. A. Scott recently purchased the Burford Flour Mill equipment, at Doniphan, Mo., which he has installed in his plant here, doubling its capacity. Mr. Scott has been engaged in the milling business here for 18 years, and operates as the Scott Milling Co.

CALIFORNIA

Riverside, Cal.—Sponsored by the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, a meeting was held at a restaurant here on Aug. 21, attended by 60 retail dealers and manufacturers. Discussion centered around recently enacted state laws affecting their business, including the new commercial feedstuffs act; which goes into effect on Sept. 15. Similar meetings have been held thruout the state.

Livermore, Cal.—R. A. Nelson recently opened his new milling plant. A large warehouse, formerly used to store grain and hay, was converted into a plant equipped with up-to-date machinery for cleaning grain and grinding and milling barley. The plant occupies the entire rear of the building and the front part will be used for the storage of grain used in the mill. A full line of poultry and dairy feeds will also be carried. The plant represents an investment of \$5,000.

CANADA

Vancouver, B. C.—The recently elected council of the Vancouver Grain Exchange, the personnel of which was given in the Journals' last number, has named Matt A. Ryan as pres. of the exchange, Philip Wolfe as vice-pres. and James H. Hamilton sec'y. Mr. Hamilton has held his office since the organization of the exchange.

COLORADO

Otis, Colo.—I have leased the R. E. Chilcoat Grain Co.'s elevator. I handle grain and coal.—Thomas P. Rehder.

Nunn, Colo.—The elevator property of the Nunn Farmers Co-op. Ass'n was sold for taxes last month, which amounted to about \$586, plus expenses and costs. C. McConnell purchased the Nunn plant and the Farmers National Bank bot the scales and loading station at Purcell.

Denver, Colo.—In your Journal of Aug. 28, we note in your Colorado "News Items," a notice in which you state the management of the Kellogg Elevator at Denver will be under E. F. Ham, and as this may be confusing to the trade we will appreciate it if you will make the necessary correction. In the past we have operated the Kellogg Grain Co., Inc., and also the O. M. Kellogg Grain Co., but inasmuch as there has been quite a little confusion owing to the similarity of the names, we felt that it would be advisable to change the name of the Kellogg Grain Co., Inc., to the Pikes Peak Grain Co., a partnership consisting of O. M. Kellogg, W. J. Moon and E. F. Ham. The O. M. Kellogg Grain Co. will continue as heretofore. W. J. Moon will, as in the past, have charge of sales of the Pikes Peak Grain Co. The only practical change will be that the O. M. Kellogg Grain Co. has purchased E. F. Ham's interest in the Independent Elvtrs., of Benkelman, Neb., and in turn E. F. Ham will be associated with O. M. Kellogg and W. J. Moon in Denver.—O. M. Kellogg Grain Co., O. M. Kellogg.

ILLINOIS

Missal, Ill.—A new office has been built by the Missal Farmers Grain Co.

Delrey, Ill.—A well has been drilled at the office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Greenfield, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new truck dump.

Freeburg, Ill.—John F. Hill, grain buyer for the Reichert Milling Co., retired last month, after buying grain for 47 years. He is 78 years of age.

Sheldon, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has had new siding put on the elevator.

Donovan, Ill.—New 10-ton scales have been installed at the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Galva, Ill.—Two coats of paint were recently given to the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator buildings.

Farmer City, Ill.—Scholer & Gring are replacing their hammer mill with a new Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill.

Pearl City, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Coal Co. recently painted its three large oil tanks with aluminum paint.

Monticello, Ill.—The board of directors of the Farmers Grain Co. contemplate changing the organization into a co-operative.

Delavan, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is making changes at its elevators here and at Brownwood to accommodate modern trucks.

Hammond, Ill.—The capacity of the truck scales at the west office of the Hammond Co-op. Grain Co. was recently increased.

Galesburg, Ill.—The DeForest Feed & Seed Co. has recently installed a Kelly Duplex Corn Cracker and Grader with motor drive.

Patoka, Ill.—All of the buildings of the Patoka Co-op. Elvtr. Co. have recently been painted and the interior of the office improved.

Fisher, Ill.—Some auto tires were stolen from the Fisher Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator recently, entrance being gained by breaking a window.

Milmine, Ill.—Extensive repairs have been made in the driveway of the Milmine Grain Co.'s elevator and a new electric truck hoist has been installed.

Rutland, Ill.—C. K. West, former manager for the last three years of the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., is reported as having suddenly disappeared, together with his family and all their belongings.

Quincy, Ill.—National Mills, incorporated; capital stock, 10,000 shares n. p. v. common and 1,250 shares p. v. preferred; incorporators: J. H. Ball, Jr., John N. Haberkorn and David H. Coffman; to deal in soybeans.

Farmer City, Ill.—Louis Shreve, manager of the Farmers Grain & Coal Co. for the last 12 years, has resigned and will retire from active business, being succeeded by Earl C. Murphy, a former manager of the elevator.

Grand Ridge, Ill.—The lumber and coal part of the business of the Grand Ridge Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. has been sold to C. W. Elander, of Western Springs, who will conduct it. The grain business will continue to be managed by L. L. Seago.

Hillsboro, Ill.—William Cooper, manager of the Barnstable-Ware Feed & Supply Co.'s elevator at Butler, Ill., began his duties as manager of the local elevator (now under construction) of the same company on Aug. 12, having charge of both elevators but spending most of his time here. Mr. Cooper has been employed by Frank Ware, of the Barnstable-Ware firm, for the past 20 years.

CHICAGO NOTES

Henry N. Rowley and Rudolph Patzig have become associated with Abbott, Proctor & Paine in the firm's grain department.

Beach, Wickham & Co., old established grain house will permanently merge with Faroll Bros., of Chicago, effective Sept. 14. Clinton S. Beach and Tom and Harry Wickham will look after the Beach, Wickham interests in this new connection.

Thos. M. Howell on Aug. 29 was granted a review of the order of the Grain Futures Commission barring him from the exchanges. The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals directed that a transcript of the evidence be submitted within 60 days. The suspension from trading which was to be effective Sept. 15 is stayed until after the review.



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The Grain Elevator Superintendents Society will hold its September meeting on the 16th, in Room 300 of the Board of Trade, at 7:15 p. m., at which time R. O. Cromwell, crop statistician of Lamson Bros. & Co., will address the members.

The Chicago Board of Trade Post of the American Legion will be honored by the French Government, on Sept. 15, in recognition of its "patriotism in international relations," in a ceremony at the Chicago Historical Bldg., when a stand of French colors, decorated with the Croix de Guerre, will be presented to the post.

James A. Prindiville, a director of the Board of Trade and a grain broker for Thomson & McKinnon for 14 years, has been admitted to the firm as a general partner. Mr. Prindiville, who is 43 years of age, started work at the Board of Trade 27 years ago, purchasing a membership when he was only 23 years old. He will be the floor partner of Thomson & McKinnon.

Recent new members of the Board of Trade include: Walter R. Vye, Morton Jenks, Jules E. Rosen, Robert L. Squire, Daniel L. Raymond, Fred T. Bascom, Everett E. Allison, Gilbert D. Mathy, Fred W. Fairman, Jr. W. R. Behrel was approved for clearing house privileges. Memberships transferred: Henry M. Ferguson, Paul Stevens, Jerry J. Kiely, Jr., Robert S. Turner, Manning W. Doherty, Ralph Midwood, Etienne De Crozals. William B. Murphy was re-instated from suspension on Aug. 5.

The Rosenbaum family has been granted by the Circuit Court a review of the orders entered by Judge Holly in turning over to the Cargill Elevator Co. the Rosenbaum Grain Corp.'s lease on the Calumet Elevator of the C. & N.-W. Ry. Co., and giving management control to the Norris Grain Co. of Chicago Elevator Properties, Inc. Cancellation of the agreement under which the Norris Grain Co. was to take over the management of the Rosenbaum Chicago Elevator Properties was authorized Sept. 5 by Judge Lindley of the federal court after the Norris interests had notified the trustees that they were no longer interested in taking over the warehouses, owing to delay. The properties revert to their former status, with possible operation by a reorganized Rosenbaum Grain Corp.

INDIANA

Talbot, Ind.—John W. Grogan is acting as temporary manager of the Farmers Grain Co. during the illness of Manager H. E. Hadley.

LaGrange, Ind.—The LaGrange Farm Bureau has installed some new equipment, furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co., including cleaner, motors, elevator, distributing spouts, etc.

Elizabethtown, Ind.—W. D. Adams has acquired the elevator of the late W. D. Newsome, and is operating it under the name of the W. D. Adams Elevator.

Columbia City (Raber p. o.), Ind.—The Raber Co-op. Co. recently installed an electric truck dump at its elevator and also bot a truck for its grain and retail business.

Haubstadt, Ind.—Frank J. Singer, 62 years old, retired elevator owner, died at his home after an illness of several months. For many years he operated the Singer elevator here.—W. B. C.

Medaryville, Ind.—The Medaryville Co-op. Co. is adding a new Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader to its feed mill equipment. The machine is motor driven, with a capacity of more than a ton an hour.

Sheridan, Ind.—Leslie Wallace is operating his recently bot elevator here under the style of the Wallace Grain Co.

Grandview, Ind.—Bernard Wohler, 45 years old, for many years associated with the Cadick Milling Co., of which his father, W. H. Wohler, is pres., died recently at Warren, Ariz., where he had gone for the benefit of his health.—W. B. C.

Monticello, Ind.—A feed mixer has been installed by the Farmers Elevator Co., which will now mix its own feeds. Fred Roberts, manager of the company's elevator for a number of years, has resigned, owing to poor health, and has been succeeded by Roy Camp.

Crown Point, Ind.—E. K. Sowash, prominent grain dealer of this place, on Labor Day was driving into Chicago Heights, when, due to the sudden stopping of an auto in front of him, applied his brakes and went into a ditch, the car turning over and injuring him badly. The extent of his injuries was not known at last report.

Bicknell, Ind.—O. L. Barr, well known grain dealer here and a past-pres. of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, was run over by an auto in Indianapolis, on Aug. 27, and seriously injured, one of his legs being broken in four places. He was taken to St. Vincent Hospital, where he later underwent an operation in which they drilled thru his ankle and put in a small steel shaft, to which was suspended 20 pounds of weight in order to stretch his leg. At last report he was resting easier from the intense pain.

IOWA

Hinton, Ia.—George Ellison has taken over the elevator formerly operated by the Hinton Feed Mill.

Gowrie, Ia.—The Johnson Lbr. Co. has bot the J. A. Pirie elevator and will use it for storing lumber.

Sidney, Ia.—Dick Otte has bot the elevator here from R. P. Lindsay and Mrs. Belle Tate, operating as the Sidney Elevator Co.

Orange City, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator burned, together with the feed plant, on Sept. 5. Will rebuild at once.

Marcus, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co. contemplates installing a cleaning mill and building a new coal shed in the near future.

Anita, Ia.—The marriage of Bert Ramus, manager of the Kunz Grain Co.'s elevator here, to Miss Lucile Seim, of Decorah, took place on Aug. 15.

Stanhope, Ia.—New machinery and other equipment has recently been installed at the elevator of the Farmers Elevator & Livestock Co. and the house overhauled.

Kensett, Ia.—The local elevator of A. A. Thompso & Sons has been re-opened, with E. A. Thompso as manager. A grinding and mixing plant is also being operated.

Clutier, Ia.—E. W. & E. M. Taylor have given the contract for the erection of the concrete addition to their elevator (reported in the Journals' last number as planned) to the Ryan Const. Co.

Dysart, Ia.—An overheated electric motor in Herman Schroeder's west elevator late in August, resulted in a blaze, which was fortunately discovered at once and put out with fire extinguishers.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Soy Bean Products, Inc., will open a 1,000-bu. per day soybean processing plant, about Oct. 1, the second one for this city, the other one being operated by the Iowa Milling Co.

Cornelia (Clarion p. o.), Ia.—A. M. Axen, in the grain business here for some time, died suddenly on Aug. 29.—Art Torkelson.

Stanhope, Ia.—Double conveyors for carrying grain between the main elevator and the annex have been installed by the Quaker Oats Co. Oscar Swanson, formerly of Renwick, has been appointed manager of the elevator.

Wayland, Ia.—As the machinery of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator was being started, on Aug. 5, a belt from the line shaft slipped off and L. R. Schrock, an employe, was caught by the loosened belt and jerked against the upper line shaft pulley.

Davenport, Ia.—The Davenport Elevator Co. has entered the retail trade, having recently opened a store here, carrying a complete line of feeds, seeds, salt, poultry, rabbit and pet supplies, remedies, insecticides and sprayers. Grain and seed buyers will be on duty at both the new store and at the elevator.

Sioux City, Ia.—The McMaster-Lenoir Grain Co. is a new company here, Mr. McMaster having been in the grain business at Hornick, Ia., for a number of years, and Mr. Lenoir having been associated with different grain firms in this market in an executive capacity for years. Mr. Lenoir will manage the business.

Shell Rock, Ia.—W. G. Apfel has sold his interest in the Shell Rock Grain & Milling Co. to his partner, J. T. Parsons, with whom he has been associated for the last five or six years. Feeds and breakfast foods are manufactured in addition to flour. Mr. Apfel and his wife will spend the winter in California.

Thornton, Ia.—The Wagner Grain Co., which recently purchased an elevator here (as previously reported) made extensive repairs, including a new air dump, new scale, new driveway and approaches and a new office addition to the elevator, and is covering the elevator with metal. It is planned to paint the house with aluminum paint.—A. G. T.

Wellsburg, Ia.—George Potgeter contemplates extensive improvements at the former Tjaden elevator which he recently purchased, as reported in the Journals last number. He will install a new and much larger scale, widen the driveway, change the location of the feed house and build new coal bins. A portion of the elevator will be reroofed, also.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Arthur Kempster, an employe of the Union Pacific Elevator, suffered severe neck and head bruises recently when he was caught in a grain conveyor. He was dragged 20 feet when his foot became entangled in the cable of a power shovel while he was unloading a car. He was taken to a hospital.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

KANSAS

Rozel, Kan.—The Union Co-op. Grain Co. sustained slight damage to its electrical equipment on July 22.

Halford, Kan.—E. C. Wyatt, operating an elevator as the E. C. Wyatt Grain Co., sustained windstorm damage on Aug. 12.

Mound City, Kan.—H. W. Underhill, owner and operator of the Mound City Lbr. & Grain Co., recently took H. W. Gove in as a partner.

Salina, Kan.—E. W. Reed recently succeeded Jesse B. Smith as manager of Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co., Mr. Smith resigning to devote full time to the presidency of the Millers Nat'l Federation.

Bushong, Kan.—Earl Hammer, of the Hammer Coal & Grain Co., at Council Grove, Kan., has bot the Bushong Elevator Co.'s elevator. Besides buying grain he will deal in feeds, farm produce, coal, etc.

Sedgwick, Kan.—I have purchased J. H. Ogan's elevator at this point, and if crop conditions are favorable I expect to erect a modern house in time for the 1936 crop.—Hickerson Elevator, H. E. Hickerson.

KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—The Southern Feed & Grain Co. has had an involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed against it, and E. G. Hoagland has been appointed receiver.

Owensboro, Ky.—The mill of the Anglo Sweet Feed Mill Co. was damaged by fire, on Aug. 27, to the extent of several hundred dollars before firemen succeeded in extinguishing it. The blaze was discovered at 7 a. m. in the elevator shaft.

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LOUISIANA

Covington, La.—Henry J. Smith, proprietor of the Covington Grocery & Grain Co. and prominent in the civic and business life of this community, died Aug. 19, aged 88 years.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—T. Murray Maynadier, one of the most prominent grain dealers of this city for many years, has the sympathy of the trade in the loss of his wife, whose death, which occurred Aug. 19, was very unexpected.

MICHIGAN

Stockbridge, Mich.—E. B. Stiles is adding a two-story, 20x24 addition to his elevator.

Port Hope, Mich.—Ben Meske has been appointed manager of the Bad Axe Grain Co.'s local elevator.

Monroe, Mich.—Amendt Milling Co. has replaced its steam power with a 375-h.p. Buckeye diesel engine.

Pontiac, Mich.—Pontiac Mills, incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; to do a grain, seed, feed and milling business.

Ottawa Lake, Mich.—H. H. Heiser & Co. have installed an electro-magnetic separator ahead of their feed mill.

Richmond, Mich.—The Farmers' Elvtr. Co. has installed a Haynes Feed Mixer driven by a 3-h.p. ball bearing motor.

Marlette, Mich.—Wilson Bros. are considering the erection of a 10,000-bu. grain storage addition to their present plant.

Midland, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. has installed a 998D cleaner and a 7½-h.p. fully-enclosed self-ventilated motor.

Muir, Mich.—The elevator at this station is now operated by McLaren Elvtr. Co., with C. M. McLaren, of Plymouth, as manager.

Middleton, Mich.—The Rockafellow Grain Co. has installed an electro-magnetic separator ahead of its feed mill in the local elevator.

Wixom, Mich.—The Wixom Co-op. Ass'n is constructing a bulk oil storage station to be operated in connection with its elevator business.

Millburg, Mich.—The Millburg Fruit Exchange is constructing a new tile fruit warehouse, size 80x100, located 70 feet south of its feed mill.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Minor Walton Bean Co. has recently built a large concrete block warehouse 20 feet east of its elevator for the storage of beans.

Williamsburg, Mich.—An electro-magnetic separator has been installed ahead of the feed mill of the G. C. Pray elevator.

Washington, Mich.—The Washington Elvtr. Co. has installed an electro-magnetic separator, and employed a millwright to completely overhaul the plant.

Smith's Crossing, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. is replacing its engine power with a 10-h.p. single-phase electric motor enclosed in a fire resistive enclosure.

Flint, Mich.—J. P. Burroughs Co. is replacing several large electric motors with a number of smaller motors, the new ones all being of the fully-enclosed, self-ventilated type.

Hastings, Mich.—Considerable overhauling is being done at the Edmonds elevator, now operated by the Farm Bureau Supply Stores. A new Frevoort Cleaner is also being installed.

Clinton, Mich.—The Atlas Milling Co. has installed eight ball bearings on its water wheel and main water wheel drive shaft and estimates that this saves about 10 per cent in power.

Eau Claire, Mich.—The Great Lakes Fruit Ind., Inc., have built a 24x12-foot addition to its elevator and feed mill and have installed a 1-ton feed mixer operated by a 3-h.p. motor.

Bad Axe, Mich.—The Bad Axe Grain Co. is installing 20-h.p. Fairbanks Morse fully-enclosed, self-ventilated motors in its Bad Axe and Port Austin plants to drive wheat smelters.

Cass City, Mich.—The Frutchey Bean Co. is replacing twelve motor starting switches in its elevator with push button switches having both low voltage and overload time limit protection.

Adrian, Mich.—Twenty-nine grain dealers from northern Ohio and southern Michigan met Aug. 27 at the Lenawee Hotel for a dinner and business meeting, to discuss their mutual problems.

WARNING!!!

J. H. Fanagan has been traveling among Michigan elevator men claiming to represent GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED and collecting money for subscriptions without any authority from us. Any information regarding the impostor's whereabouts or practices will be appreciated by GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS of Chicago.

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St. Louis, Mich.—O'Melia Mills, Inc., operating a grain elevator and a 150-barrel flour mill here, is now O'Melia-Horgan, Inc., the change being one in name only, not in management or ownership.

Standish, Mich.—Metevia & Palmer, who have been doing a bean business here, are now entering a complete elevator business, for which they are erecting a frame elevator here on ground leased from the M. C. R. R.

Breckenridge, Mich.—The Breckenridge Bean & Grain Co. has installed a Western Corn Sheller and overhauled the plant in general, also installed a 10-h.p. G. E. Motor which will be enclosed in a fire resistive motor enclosure.

Altona, Mich.—F. C. Porter has installed a new Dreadnaught 24-in. feed mill with a built-in electro-magnetic separator to eliminate the tramp iron. The mill is also being rewired for electric lights and improved in general. A good exchange trade in flour is reported.

Jackson, Mich.—Charles E. Noyes, who formerly operated a line of elevators in this state under the name of the Stockbridge Elvtr. Co. (now out of business), died at his home in this city on Aug. 17, at the age of 65 years. His widow and three sons survive him. The late Jasper Noyes, former mayor of Jackson, was his father.

MINNESOTA

Kenyon, Minn.—Early in August thieves stole \$309 from the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Erdahl, Minn.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co. has installed a grain cleaner in its local elevator.

Henderson, Minn.—Charles Buley has leased the Riedler Feed Mill and is now operating it.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Continental Grain Co. is repairing its grain tanks at a cost of \$1,500.

Delavan, Minn.—The Delavan Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently voted to change to the co-operative plan.

Fosston, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is said to be contemplating re-organizing as a co-operative.

Chokio, Minn.—Norman Keena, formerly of North Dakota, has been appointed manager of the Chokio Equity Exchange's elevator.

Hawick, Minn.—The local elevator of the Car-gill Elvtr. Co. has been re-opened, with Larry Hennes, formerly of Richmond, as manager.

Goodhue, Minn.—The Goodhue Elvtr. & Merc. Ass'n's elevator building has been completely remodeled, and a new 20-ton scale installed.

Atwater, Minn.—John E. Johnson has been appointed receiver for the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., which has been adjudged insolvent.

Hastings, Minn.—During a recent windstorm the roof of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was damaged to the extent of about \$700.

Tracy, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. was recently entered by thieves, who got nothing of value but did considerable damage to the property.

Roseau, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is reported to be contemplating the erection of a 30,000-bu. addition to its elevator some time in the future.

Good Thunder, Minn.—N. H. Mongeau, of Elmore, has bot the elevator and feed mill here from R. L. Houk, 81 years of age, who is retiring from business.

Holt, Minn.—The local elevator of the Red Lake Falls Milling Co. has been sold to the Northern Seed & Grain Co., which is making a number of improvements.

Hendrum, Minn.—A radio, typewriter and some binder twine were stolen from the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator on Aug. 1, the total value of which was about \$67.

Kenneth, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed Delbert Boyer, former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Round Lake, Minn., manager of its elevator.

Northfield, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has appointed T. C. Tschann, formerly at Dundas, manager of its elevator, succeeding E. G. Farrankop, who resigned recently.

Donnelly, Minn.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n incorporated; capital stock, \$15,000; incorporators: L. G. Kloos, Olof Graff, L. F. Brandt, Henry Blees and C. C. Ersted; to buy and sell grain, all other agricultural products, feed, fuel and farm supplies.

Stewartville, Minn.—A 500-bu. per hour grain cleaner has been installed by the Farmers Elevtr. Co.

Lakefield, Minn.—Jack Courtney, manager of the E. P. Allison Grain Co.'s elevator, resigned recently and went to Aberdeen, S. D.

Lanesboro, Minn.—Leo Hager has taken over the Boyum Elevtr. Co.'s elevator at this point and is operating it as the Lanesboro Grain Co. It is the only elevator operating here.

Granite Falls, Minn.—The Co-op. Flour & Feed Co., of St. Cloud, is erecting a 40x60-foot warehouse here, which it will operate as a branch. E. S. Gunhus will have charge of it.

Duluth, Minn.—A marine leg has been installed at the elevator of the A. D. Thompson Co., reported to be for the benefit of Minneapolis millers who are importing wheat from Canada.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A new firm here is the Minneapolis Linseed Meal Co., which will do a general jobbing business in meal. John A. Nixon, of Omaha, and associates are interested in the firm.

Heron Lake, Minn.—B. P. St. John and son, of Worthington, Minn., recently purchased the elevator here operated for many years by A. H. Cook, who was forced to dispose of his business because of illness.

Garvin, Minn.—The buildings of the Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co., which were badly damaged by fire (as reported in the June 12 Journals), are being rebuilt, the new buildings including a warehouse and feed mill room.

Dalton, Minn.—A number of improvements have been made to the Monarch Elevtr. Co.'s plant recently, including a new driveway, 10-ton scales, a new office and feed mill building and installation of a hammer mill.

Duluth, Minn.—A second oat huller was recently installed by the Bob White Mills in its feed manufacturing department. The grain handling machinery has also been speeded up and the storage capacity of the plant increased.

East Grand Forks, Minn.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. has completed the construction of a new 32,000-bu. elevator, opening it on Aug. 12. It will be used as an auxiliary to the old elevator, and gives the company a total storage capacity of 58,000 bus. The Hogenson Const. Co. had the contract.

Glencoe, Minn.—The elevator of the Farmers & Merchants Milling Co. was badly damaged by fire during the last week of August, the blaze starting in the cupola and causing a monetary loss of about \$16,000, including that to 10,000 bus. of grain, before it was brot under control. The entire elevator will have to be rebuilt, it is reported. The mill proper was not damaged.

Osakis, Minn.—Herman Blume and Ralph Maus have bot an interest in the Osakis Milling Co., which owns a big elevator and flour mill on the Great Northern tracks which have not been operated for a number of years. Electric power has been installed in the elevator by the new owners and the house is ready for the storage of grain. Nothing will be done to the mill for the time being.

Duluth, Minn.—The State Railroad & Warehouse Commission made a proposal to grain men here recently to inspect each 10,000 bus. of wheat shipped by lake from this point to learn the protein content of the cargo, instead of making one test on each cargo (which generally runs from 100,000 to 450,000 bus.), as at present. As such a change would mean increased inspection charges and would also discriminate against Minnesota grain men, as grain handled at Superior on the Wisconsin side would not be subject to Minnesota regulations, local grain men are opposed to it.

Madison, Minn.—The Western Grain Men's Ass'n held its regular monthly meeting at the Fair Grounds here on Sunday, Aug. 18, the hosts being the grain dealers from Madison, Dawson, Nassau, Haydenville and Marietta, all in Minnesota, and from Albee, Strandburg and LaBolt, in South Dakota. All the retiring officers were re-elected for the following year as follows: For pres., Iver Wollum; vice-pres., J. H. Homme; sec'y, C. W. Krogstad; treas., George W. Groehler. A resolution of protest was sent to the grain marketing section of the A. A. A., opposing the order which prohibits the shipping out of stored grain. A copy of the resolution was also sent to Henry A. Wallace, sec'y of agriculture.

MISSOURI

Kansas City, Mo.—Benjamin L. Hargis has become a partner in the firm of Lamson Bros. & Co., of Chicago, and will continue to have charge of the Kansas City office.

Centralia, Mo.—On Aug. 21 the Producers Grain Co. sustained slight damage to its electrical equipment.

Kansas City, Mo.—Due to increased business, the mill and main office of the Feeders Supply & Mfg. Co. has been rebuilt. A complete line of dairy, poultry, stock and hog feeds is manufactured at the local plant.

Pacific, Mo.—The Eggers Flour Mills Co.'s 150-barrel plant, which has been idle for over a year, has been bot by Henry W. Allhoff, of Allhoff Bros., St. Louis, who is remodeling the plant and will manufacture poultry feed and flour.

The Missouri sales tax which went into operation on Aug. 27 will have no bearing on transactions in cash grain. Since it is a retail levy, the tax will apply on bread and allied grain products sold to the consumer, but not on carlot transactions.

Craig, Mo.—The elevator of Brownfield & Teare (L. L. Teare owner), reported in the Journals last number as having burned Aug. 22, will be rebuilt at once, and every effort will be made to have it completed in time for the corn crop. At the time of the fire more than 20,000 bus. of grain was in store in the elevator, much of it being seed wheat. The frame office and scale building, separate from the elevator, was saved. The fire started in the cob bin adjoining the elevator and was discovered at about 9:30 p. m. Insurance covered about half of the loss.

MONTANA

Glasgow, Mont.—The Farmers Union elevator has been opened for business with C. J. Ryding as manager.

Fairview, Mont.—The Woodworth Elevtr. Co. has opened its elevator, closed since 1932, with C. A. Veiths, formerly manager of a bean warehouse, in charge.

Antelope, Mont.—The Sheridan Milling Co. has just about completed its new cribbed elevator here and will now have storage room for 13,000 bus. of wheat.—Alf. Hoven, Hoven Grain Co.

Pablo, Mont.—Elevators here, at Charlo and Ronan, belonging to Stanley Scarce, Inc., were recently painted and reconditioned by the Victor Const. Co. The gun method was used in these paint jobs.

Lewistown, Mont.—The Montana Elevtr. Co. has given the contract to the Victor Const. Co. for remodeling, moving the scale 6 feet forward and installing a new dump and new 8-foot grates in its local elevator.

Missoula, Mont.—The Missoula Feed & Grain Co., a subsidiary of the Missoula Merc. Co., has let the contract for extensive repairs and a general overhauling of its whole elevator, including a new aluminum paint job on the feed department elevator and warehouses, to the Victor Const. Co.

Missoula, Mont.—The Montana Flour Mills Co., of Great Falls, has contracted with the Victor Const. Co. to remodel and repair and place new siding on the cribbed storage and paint the whole plant aluminum. The pneumatic gun method of painting will be used, the air being supplied by equipment already installed.

Chinook, Mont.—The new St. Anthony & Dakota Elevtr. Co.'s elevator, a 30,000-bu. cribbed house, has been completed and opened for business, with R. S. Dean as manager. A warehouse purchased from the O'Hanlon Co. was moved across the highway to a point just west of the elevator and will house the feed mill that will be run in connection with the elevator, which replaces the fire loss of last June.

Consign

Scoular-Bishop Grain Co.

KANSAS CITY—OMAHA

NEBRASKA

Sholes, Neb.—Isadore Kuhl has bot the elevator here formerly operated by the Wm. Slaughter Grain Co.

Hebron, Neb.—Hebron's "old mill," constructed in the 1870's, is being razed to make way for an elevator.

Elmwood, Neb.—The elevator and mill that has been operated by William Flaischmann has been sold to Ed Bakemeyer.

Omaha, Neb.—The Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention at the Hotel Fontenelle, this city, on Oct. 31.

Oak, Neb.—The Oak Elevtr. has had a 10-ton, 18x8-foot platform, Howe Truck Scale installed by the American Mch'y. & Supply Co.

Chadron, Neb.—The Chadron Grain & Coal Co. recently had the American Mch'y. & Supply Co. install a 15-ton Howe Truck Scale with a 22x9-foot platform at its elevator.

Ogallala, Neb.—A modern cribbed elevator of 25,000-bu. capacity is under construction here for King Feltz, Chet Nichols and John Smolzyk. The W. H. Cramer Const. Co. has the contract.

Madison, Neb.—F. J. Sixta, of Gregory, S. D., where he has been manager of an elevator for the past 13 years, has been made manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator at this point, and has moved his family here.

Osmond, Neb.—The equipment of the Coleson-Holmquist Grain Co.'s elevator was recently improved by the installation of a 20-ton Howe Truck Scale, having a 20x9-foot platform, by the American Mch'y. & Supply Co.

Schuyler, Neb.—Gerald Ehernberger, operating the Golden West Grain Co. (headquarters Columbus) recently made the first purchase of wheat at the elevator of the old Wells-Abbott-Nieman plant since the fire of October, 1933, which destroyed the mill and damaged the elevator while the plant was being operated by a Kansas City firm. Mr. Ehernberger has had the plant put in good shape and has remodeled a building south of the elevator, formerly used as a warehouse, for office quarters. The scales for weighing grain have been installed at the east of the building. L. H. Rouse is temporarily in charge of the plant.

NEW ENGLAND

Middletown, Conn.—The Coles Co., operating for years as a wholesale and retail grain and feed firm, has been taken over by George S. Seymour, who has been associated with the company for a long time and who will now operate as the Coles Feed & Grain Co. With him in the new firm is Elmer P. Smith.

NEW YORK

Hamburg, N. Y.—The Richardson Milling Co., feed millers, are installing a molasses mixer driven by a 7½-h.p. motor.

Rushville, N. Y.—Martin M. Killeen has replaced the 15-h.p. motor in his plant with three smaller motors totalling 8 h.p. by using individual drives on his equipment.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Buffalo Flour Mills Co. (a unit of the Commander-Larabee Corp., of Minneapolis, Minn.) has recently enlarged its plant by 2,500 barrels, giving it a total capacity of 4,500 barrels.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A net deficit of \$56,209 for the year ended last Mar. 31, compared with a net deficit of \$56,805 for the preceding year, has been reported by the Marine Elevtr. Co., which operates two large elevators here.

New York, N. Y.—The New York Produce Exchange Golf Ass'n will hold its annual fall tournament on Sept. 19, at the Richmond County Country Club, Dingan Hills, Staten Island. A. H. Merry is sec'y of the ass'n.

Carlton, N. Y.—The Carlton Produce Co.'s elevator at this point has been sold to Balcom Bros. The new owners have been in the produce business at this station for several years. This addition to their property will enable them to enter the grain and bean business.

New York, N. Y.—The following were recently elected to membership in the Produce Exchange: Arthur Osborne Lowry, Liverpool, England; Harold Malcolm Lyell, London; Sydney M. Washer, New York. Jacques Carlet, of Paris, France, was elected to associate membership.

Gorham, N. Y.—John Herrington has replaced his gas engines with a 10-h.p. electric motor in his elevator at this station.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The plant of the George J. Meyer Malt & Grain Corp. was damaged to the extent of \$3,000 on Aug. 24, the fire starting in the drum room.

Clifton Springs, N. Y.—George W. Haxton & Son, Inc., are making extensive alterations in their elevator at this point. They have built a large addition to give them more storage, larger space for their pickers and make more convenient arrangements for packing beans.

Lyons, N. Y.—Vanderveer & Coleman are replacing their old bean cleaner with an F-54 Cleaner. They are also replacing their Oxford Bean Polisher with a model D polisher. A 15-h.p. motor will be installed to replace a 7½-h.p. to give power for the increased capacity that the new machines will give. They specialize in red kidney beans.

Albany, N. Y.—The following officers were elected at the annual convention of the New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, held in this city Aug. 16 and 17: Pres., Franklin L. Lewi, New York City; vice-pres., Leroy F. Hewitt, Lock; sec'y-treas., D. Clifford Jones, Weedsport (re-elected for the 15th time). Directors: Millard Frink, of Altamont, and F. A. Prentice, of Auburn.

Franklinville, N. Y.—The Jas. H. Gray Milling Co., of Springville, N. Y., which operates a chain of feed mills in the southern tier of N. Y. counties, is enlarging its feed mill here known as the "Ferris" Mill to give additional bin capacity and warehouse room. The company sold another plant at this station to the G. L. F. This latter plant was used as a warehouse only but is to be converted into a feed mill by the new owners.

NORTH DAKOTA

Mantador, N. D.—The Mantador Grain Co. has made J. Schieb manager of its elevator.

Langdon, N. D.—Martin Strand is the new manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator.

Colgan, N. D.—H. W. Reide has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator.

St. Joseph, N. D.—J. W. Shively has been appointed manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator.

Pillsbury, N. D.—The Pillsbury Elevtr. Co. recently installed new sieves in the cleaner at its elevator.

Webster, N. D.—The grain elevator at Elmo owned by the Woodworth Co. has been moved to this point.

Eldridge, N. D.—Farmers Union Co-op. Elevtr. Co.'s elevator on Aug. 5 and 7 was damaged by windstorms.

Grandin, N. D.—The new 80,000-bu. elevator of the Farmers Grain Co. started operation early this month.

Berlin, N. D.—The Andrews Grain Co. has re-opened its local elevator and appointed J. A. Frank as manager.

Lynchburg, N. D.—The Lynchburg Farmers Elevtr. Co. sustained wind damage to its elevator late in July.

Darby (Devils Lake p. o.), N. D.—The Farmers Union Elevtr. Ass'n, a new organization, is erecting an elevator here.

Brocket, N. D.—A 40,000-bu. ironclad elevator has been erected for the Equity Grain & Trading Co. by the J. H. Fisch Co.

Dickinson, N. D.—Last month the Russell-Miller Milling Co. opened here for business, with J. C. Danuser as manager.

Cando, N. D.—It is reported that contract for a 55,000-bu. elevator has been let by the Cando Grain Co. to the J. H. Fisch Co.

Devils Lake, N. D.—Victor Nelson, formerly of Clifford, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Mill & Elevtr. Ass'n's elevator.

Kirby (Crosby p. o.), N. D.—The former Kirby Equity Elevtr. Co.'s elevator has been re-opened, with A. N. Nelson as manager.

Fargo, N. D.—An office has been opened here by Charles E. Lewis & Co., grain and stock brokers, and Sidney Anderson, Jr., put in charge.

Hanks, N. D.—Lawrence E. Jacobson has resigned as manager of the Mesa Grain & Trading Co.'s elevator and has gone to Rudyard, Mont.

Mandan, N. D.—The Occident Elevtr. Co.'s new elevator, replacing one burned about a year ago, is now in operation, with Matt Schafer as manager.

Elsberry (Rock Lake p. o.), N. D.—An elevator of the Farmers National Warehouse Corp. has been moved from Hansboro to this point (a distance of 16 miles).

Melville, N. D.—The Monarch Elevtr. Co. has repainted its elevator buildings and reroofed them. A new feed and seed house will be erected in the near future.

Myra (Casselton p. o.), N. D.—Two men were recently sent to prison for stealing a truckload of grain from the local elevator of the Great Western Grain Co.

Carrington, N. D.—After being closed for several months, the elevator of the Local Grain Co. at this point has been re-opened with George Hendrickson in charge.

Brantford, N. D.—Arthur Lowden is the new manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevtr. Co.'s elevator, which was re-opened recently after having been closed for over a year.

Binford, N. D.—Two elevators here, operated by the Monarch Elevtr. Co., burned Aug. 23, at 10:30 p. m. The elevators contained about 3,000 bus. of grain, which was also destroyed.

Westhope, N. D.—The Cargill Grain Co. and the Great Western Grain Co. have re-opened their elevators here. H. L. Boucher, of Thorne, is the new local manager of the Cargill elevator.

Forfar (Lansford p. o.), N. D.—Duane McGraw has succeeded Charles Schatz as local manager for the Cargill Grain Co., which operates two elevators here. Both houses have been repaired.

Northwood, N. D.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elevtr. Co. has appointed C. H. Ihlen, formerly of New Rockford, manager of its local elevator, succeeding E. H. Otterson, who has gone to Clark, S. D.

Paulson, N. D.—Geo. Schaeffer, manager of the Farmers National Grain Corp.'s local elevator, which burned Apr. 13, confessed to embezzlement and was sentenced to the penitentiary, Aug. 27, for one year.

Dewar, N. D.—A. W. Harazim, manager of the Osborn-McMillan Elevtr. Co.'s local elevator for nearly 20 years, has moved to Lankin, his successor at the local elevator being Lynn Hobs, formerly of Fordville, N. D.

Fargo, N. D.—Eggert, Pierce, Whitnack & Fallen is the new name of the firm formerly known as Eggert & Pierce, which has direct wire connections with New York and Chicago and holds memberships in the Chicago Board of Trade and the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Why Suffer Heavy Discounts?

Improve your tough small grains with the

HESS Outdoor Conditioner

Inexpensive and easy to install. Sold on a satisfaction basis only.

Write for details and prices.

HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.

1211 So. Western Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Ray, N. D.—The Farmers National Grain Corp.'s local elevator has been remodeled, a new distributing system installed and the driveway extended.

Minnewaukan, N. D.—The Farmers Union has appointed Floyd Poyser manager of its elevator, succeeding Vern Prendergast, who has moved to Tokio.

Wahpeton, N. D.—The Monarch Elevtr. Co. has completed its 30,000-bu. annex to its local elevator, giving it a total capacity at this point of 40,000 bus. The elevator and the annex have been covered with galvanized iron.

OHIO

Ansonia, O.—The Ansonia Grain Co. recently installed a Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer at its elevator.

Bellevue, O.—Installation of a new hammer mill is reported as contemplated by the Fang-boner-Dillon Grain Co.

Dayton, O.—Harry E. Fisher is replacing his electric motor power with a new gasoline Kelly Duplex Power Unit.

Vickery, O.—The Erlin Elevator & Supply Co. is installing a Sidney Overhead Truck Lift at this elevator.—W. J. Meyer, agent.

Rising Sun, O.—The Sun Grain Co. has installed a lumber department and finished building lumber yards on its property here.

Dola, O.—A quantity of seed and grain was stolen from the Dola Farmers Exchange Co.'s elevator early in the morning of Aug. 24.

Marion, O.—Oldfort Mills, incorporated; capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators: Wilbur D. Brown, H. A. Donithen and Paul D. Michel.

Jamestown, O.—The Oliver Grain Co. has improved the equipment of its elevator by the installation of a Sidney Electric Truck Dump.

Bellevue, O.—The Bellevue Farmers Grain Co. has installed a 20 ton Howe Truck Scale with 10x24-foot scale deck.—Wm. Keiner, mgr.

Sharon Center, O.—The elevator of the Sharon Center Co-op. Elevtr. Co. has been taken over by the Medina County Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n.

Wellington, O.—An ice machine was installed by the Farmers Grain & Milling Co. recently, which is now furnishing ice to its customers.

Bellevue, O.—We have installed a Richardson 10-bu. Automatic Scale in our Nickel Plate elevator.—J. Buckingham, Buckingham Grain & Seed Co.

Erlin, O.—The Erlin Elevtr. & Supply Co. is installing a Sidney Overhead Truck Lift. Installation of a corn sheller is among the contemplated improvements.

Waldo, O.—C. E. Morris, Jr., former owner and operator of the Waldo elevator, died early last month at the age of 59 years. He had been in poor health since last February.

Wapakoneta, O.—The Detjen Grain Co. observed its 25th anniversary on Sept. 6, by having a picnic for all officers, employees and stockholders, at the Auglaize County Fair Grounds.

Castalia, O.—The Castalia Elevtr. & Supply Co. is reported to have filed suit against Jeanette Martin, Crystal Rock, asking for a judgment of \$341.92 for purchases made by the defendant.

Monroeville, O.—Four bins in the 15,000-bu. elevator of the Seaman-McLean Co. have been repaired and the plant equipped with a Eureka Grain Cleaner and Sidney Overhead Truck Lift.

Gibsonburg, O.—Two new legs, with 14x7-inch Salem Buckets, set on 18-inch centers on a 15-inch rubber covered cup belt, and a Sidney Overhead Truck Lift, have been installed by the Gibsonburg Elevtr. Co.—Ed Tille, mgr.

Marysville, O.—H. G. Nicol, who opened a feed and seed business here a few months ago, is installing a new Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill with 30-h.p. motor drive, and a new motor driven Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, one-ton capacity, with floor level feed.

Yellow Springs, O.—DeWine & Hamma have bot the old elevator property on Dayton St. for the past several years operated by L. D. Welch, who will now devote his time to his farm interests. The new owners will move their offices to the elevator about Oct. 1, continuing their present location on Xenia Ave. as a warehouse.

Mount Eaton, O.—William Nussbaum, of Kidron (Apple Creek p. o.), is moving the grain elevator near West Lebanon (Mount Eaton p. o.) to the Schmidt tract here, and plans to lease the property and operate a feed mill in conjunction with the elevator.

Alfred Masterpole, 39 years of age, of Lima, O., has confessed to having blown safes in four elevators in Mercer County, O., within the last year and a half, starting with Jan. 20, 1934, and ending with June 2, 1935, when he knocked off the combination of the safe of the Equity Elvtr.

Wadsworth, O.—George Graff and a silent partner have bot the elevator of the Wadsworth Farmers Exchange Co., and continue its operation under the same name, with George Graff as manager. Mr. Graff was formerly manager of the Sharon Center Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Good Hope, O.—The Ethel M. Black elevator here has been leased to Ray Murphy, owner of the Murphy Milling Co., at Island Grove Mill (Greenfield p. o.). Mr. Murphy will operate the elevator in conjunction with his mill and will handle grain, millfeeds, tankage, coal and salt. Mr. Black, who died in 1933, formerly operated this elevator as W. F. Black & Co.

Monroeville, O.—Monroeville Milling Co., operated by F. G. Corry & Sons, opened the C. P. McCready 50-bbl. waterpower flour mill, on Sept. 3. The mill was purchased from the McCready interests about two months ago, and has stood idle for over a year. The new owners plan to install a small diesel engine as auxiliary power within a year, and will do a feed grinding and flour exchange business in addition to the customary milling operations.

Monroeville, O.—The 17,000-bu. grain elevator of the Monroeville Co-op. Grain Co. has been thoroughly modernized with installation of 16 new motors, most of them enclosed, with built in reduction gears, to operate the machinery individually. SKF ball bearings on all leg head shafts, some of the boot shafts and important line shafts, an overhead electric truck lift, rigid conduit to inclose all electric wiring, and a central panel for the switches and fuse boxes that control most of the machinery in the house. All moving belts, and open machinery has been made safe with installation of guards, and all shafts have been cut flush with end bearings to make them safe in operation. Manager Leo J. Cook can be rightfully proud of a clean, well-kept, modernized elevator.

OKLAHOMA

El Reno, Okla.—The condition of F. H. Wright, manager of the commercial feed department of the El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co., who has an attack of typhoid fever, is reported to be improving.

Leonel (Oakwood p. o.), Okla.—J. M. Higgins, formerly of Shattuck, Okla., is reported as having purchased the Leger Mill Co.'s elevator at this point, and will remain here during the busy season.

Mangum, Okla.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been bot by Charles A. McDonald, of Wilson, Okla.; Shirley Williamson, and other Wilson men, who are putting a second story on the warehouse building and will install machinery for a 50-barrel flour mill. A corporation has been formed, the name of which is the Mangum Mill & Elvtr. Co., of which Mr. McDonald will be general manager. Mr. McDonald has been engaged in the feed and flour business at Wilson for the last 16 years. He has moved his family to this city.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Almira, Wash.—The Almira Trading Co. recently installed a 15-ton truck scale and a lift at its elevator.

Shedd, Ore.—The Thompson Flouring Mills Co. is celebrating its 77th birthday this month by remodeling its plant and installing new feed equipment.

Mansfield, Wash.—About 300 bus. of grain was spilled on the ground from the Waterville Union Grain Co.'s elevator, on Aug. 21, as men were loading out grain from a corner bin. The pressure became too great and the bin broke open on one side.

Tonasket, Wash.—The Okanogan Milling Co., of Okanogan, Wash., has opened a branch grain buying station at this point, with J. R. Merrill as manager.

Silverton, Ore.—It is reported that bondholders of the Fischer Flouring Mills here are seeking a government loan in order to re-open the plant, which includes a large elevator.

Portland, Ore.—It is reported that Larry Smith, of the grain department of the Sperry Flour Co. here, is improving from his recent illness, but is not yet able to be back on the job. He is recuperating at Long Beach, Wash.

Fairfield, Ida.—The Camas Prairie Grain Growers Ass'n has agreed to take over the elevators of the Farmers National Grain Corp. at this point, at Corral and at Hill City. The consideration was reported as \$37,000, one-tenth of which sum, the down payment, has already been subscribed.

Eden, Ida.—A grain elevator and bean warehouse was opened here on Aug. 12 by the Sperry Milling Co., with J. H. Henry in charge, the company having bot the elevator from the Great Basin Grain Co., for which Mr. Henry was also manager. The latter will also act as buyer here for the Trinidad Bean Co.

Tekoa, Wash.—R. M. Jones, manager of the Tekoa Wheat Growers, Inc., here for the past three years, has resigned and Claire Cluster has been appointed to succeed him. Mr. Cluster operated warehouses for Kerr-Gifford and for Balfour-Guthrie, and for two years engaged as an independent grain buyer at Dayton, Wash.

Davenport, Wash.—The fire damage suffered by the Grange Milling Co.'s elevator on Aug. 10 (reported in the Journals last number) was sufficiently repaired by Alloway & Georg so that wheat was being received again at the elevator in less than two weeks after the fire, and the rest of the work was being rushed.

Tekoa, Wash.—L. R. Woods, manager here for several years past of the local grain warehouse of the Northwestern Dock & Elvtr. Co., formerly operated by Strauss & Co. (reported in the Aug. 14 Journals as having disposed of their elevator and warehouse system to General Mills, Inc.), will retain his position under the new company. The warehouse business here is now operated under the name of the Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co., a subsidiary of General Mills, Inc.

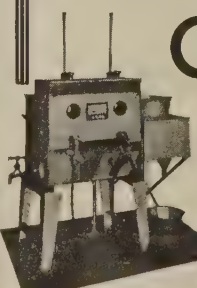
PENNSYLVANIA

Harrisburg, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its convention here on Sept. 25, 26 and 27.

Springboro, Pa.—Basil Wells has installed a new Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher & Feed Regulator ahead of his hammer mill.

Fredonia, Pa.—G. A. Freyermuth & Son are installing a new Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive. Capacity is one ton.

HIGHER GRADE GRAIN



commands a premium.

Be assured of your grades before shipping by checking with the same equipment used in terminal markets and in the U. S. Grain Inspection Departments.

Profit Is Assured by Using Correct GRAIN GRADING EQUIPMENT

Official Brown-Duval
Moisture Testers
Scales
Sieves—Grain and Seed
Triers
Mixers

Sample Pans
Accessories
Weight Per Bushel
Testers
Emerson Dockage
Kickers

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU
325 W. HURON STREET
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Huntingdon, Pa.—H. C. Eisenberg's flour mill burned recently; loss, \$25,000. The mill, which was built in 1878, was a five-story, brick structure.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Western Stevedoring Co., which operates terminal elevators in four cities, has moved its offices in this city to 920-922 Broad St. Station Bldg.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Hetland, S. D.—T. C. Solem has been made manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator.

Delmont, S. D.—L. J. Blair, of Armour, has re-opened the J. M. Doyle & Son elevator at this point.

Reliance, S. D.—The elevator leg and driveway of the Shanard Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator have been repaired.

Westport, S. D.—A new concrete and rock approach to its elevator has been built by the Electric Milling & Grain Co.

Canistota, S. D.—Roy Klinkel has been placed in charge of the recently re-opened elevator of the J. J. Mullaney & Son Co.

Freeman, S. D.—The former Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. is now owned by Albert T. Kaufman, who has opened it for business.

Frankfort, S. D.—The James Valley Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been opened again, under the management of Charles Bohn.

Raymond, S. D.—The local elevator of the Eagle Roller Mills Co. has been reshingled, painted and given general repairs.

Hecla, S. D.—The Estee Elvtr. Co. has installed a Strong-Scott Electric Head Drive in its elevator here.—Charles W. Estee.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The Burke Grain Co. has remodeled a building on S. Main Ave., to which it will move its offices in the near future.

Corsica, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. here is being purchased by Hoekman & Folkerts, who have owned an elevator here for several years.

Florence, S. D.—The Pacific Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator was damaged by fire at 9 a. m., Aug. 17; loss, \$500; covered by insurance.

Onida, S. D.—Jess Smith has resigned as manager of the Sully County Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n's elevator and been succeeded by Art Johnson.

Sitka, S. D.—Nils Carlson has been appointed manager of the local elevator of the Selby Equity Co., succeeding L. H. Engebretson, who has gone to Glenham.

St. Lawrence, S. D.—The local National-Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been closed and Fred Rudolph, manager, has been transferred to another position.

Ramona, S. D.—The National-Atlas Elvtr. Co. recently bot the old Farmers Elvtr., which has long been a landmark here, took it down and shipped the lumber away.

Pollock, S. D.—A new site for the old Hayes & Black elevator has been selected, to the west of the Pollock Grain Co.'s elevator, and the house has been moved to it.

Reliance, S. D.—After being closed for two years, Alex Booker's elevator has been repaired, driveway and approaches rebuilt, new scales installed and the house re-opened.

Glenham, S. D.—L. H. Engebretson, former manager of the Sitka, S. D., elevator of the Selby Equity Co., has been appointed manager of the Glenham Equity Exchange's elevator.

Canton, S. D.—Ole Hoel, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for the past 15 years, has resigned and has been succeeded by L. A. Skyberg, former manager of the Tuthill Lbr. Co. here.

Mahto, S. D.—The McLaughlin Equity Exchange, of McLaughlin, S. D., has ordered the closing of its branch elevator at this point at the end of three months. Roy Sylvester, manager, has resigned to teach school.

Watertown, S. D.—The elevator of the Watertown Milling Co. was struck by lightning during an electrical storm on Aug. 17. Bricks were knocked from a corner of the cornice near the top of the building and the lightning came into the elevator thru the cupola. Some dust was ignited, filling the upper part of the building with smoke, but this was the extent of the fire. The entire damage amounted to about \$70.

Lebanon, S. D.—The Lebanon Equity Exchange recently made Paul Pickert, formerly of Hoven, manager of its elevator, succeeding E. G. Ely, who, as reported in the Journals last number, has bot the former National-Atlas local elevator.

Foley (Watertown p. o.), S. D.—Sheldon F. Reese, Inc., headquarters Huron, S. D., recently bot the Foley Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, re-opened it on an all year basis and has placed Herman Grewing in charge. A new truck hoist has been installed and the elevator repainted.

SOUTHEAST

Hendersonville, N. C.—D. T. Hart & Co. are adding a one-ton Kelley Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer to their feed mill equipment.

West Point, Miss.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city is seeking to have an alfalfa meal mill and dehydrating plant located here, and as a starter nearly 6,000 acres producing alfalfa have been promised by growers. It would be necessary to have at least 10,000 tons production per year guaranteed to justify the establishment of such a plant, it is said.

TEXAS

Cleburne, Tex.—The L. C. Cason Mill has been sold to J. D. Wilson, who has taken charge.

Amarillo, Tex.—Fire broke out in the elevator of the Kenyon Grain & Seed Co. at 8 p. m., Aug. 19, and again at 10 p. m., causing a damage of about \$3,000. An overheated bearing, resulting from the day's use of loading machinery while taking in oats, was blamed for the fire.

Walnut Springs, Tex.—The Kimbell Milling Co., of Ft. Worth, is the new owner of the de Cordova elevator here. Ewell Smith, who has been associated with Cecil de Cordova for several months, has leased the plant and will continue its operation. The new owners contemplate making improvements, including installation of new scales.

WISCONSIN

Milltown, Wis.—Fred Christopherson has leased from Louis Fields his feed plant.

Bassett, Wis.—An addition has been erected to the warehouse of the A. H. Lois Feed Co.

Madison, Wis.—The Hoffman Feed Co. is installing a new Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader with motor drive.

Iron River, Wis.—The Apple River Mill Co. recently installed a new hammer mill, driven by a 25-h.p. electric motor.

Black River Falls, Wis.—S. H. VanGorden & Son have installed a new Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader with motor drive.

Lake Geneva, Wis.—The lumber and feed warehouse of the Taggart Lbr. Co. burned on one of the last days of August; loss, \$70,000.

Milltown, Wis.—A one-ton feed mixer has been installed in the feed manufacturing department of the Farmers Equity Co-op. Co.'s elevator.

Superior, Wis.—William A. Newsome, 70 years of age, was killed instantly, on Sept. 4, when trapped between couplings of two box cars at the Cargill Elvtr. here.

Oulu (not a p. o.), Wis.—During an electrical storm on the night of Aug. 19 Jacob Wihela's flour mill was burned, presumably from lightning. The mill was established a few years ago by Mr. Wihela and his son. Oulu is about six miles northwest from Iron River, Wis.

WYOMING

Greybull, Wyo.—The Trinidad Bean & Elvtr. Co. has moved equipment and machinery into the former laundry building here, where a bean elevator business will be conducted. Leo L. Werts is manager.

Greybull, Wyo.—The Greybull Elvtr. Co. has let a contract to the Victor Const. Co. for installation of 30,000-pound bean storage, equipped with a large capacity elevator leg. A new driveway and an 8x20-platform scale outside, a Strong-Scott Head Drive, 5h.p. G. E. fully-enclosed motor, D. P. superior buckets and ball bearing boot are features in the construction.

Your Record of Each Bin's Contents

Records of the contents of bins must be kept in some form for ready reference when it is desired to load out or mix grain in the elevator.

While entries may be made in a bound book or a loose leaf file many operators prefer the blackboard style of record because no thumbing over of pages is necessary and all can be seen at a glance.

The blackboard is a bin plan of the house on a greatly reduced scale, each bin being given a number. Within each circle or rectangle representing a bin on the blackboard is a blank space for writing in the required data, such as kind of grain, grade, when filled, for whose account, and when emptied what was done with the contents.

A record of the grading factors such as excess moisture or that the sample was degraded on one factor only will be helpful in drying or mixing to raise the grade. It is sometimes advisable to run grain to keep it in condition, and an entry of the date when last turned may save unnecessary repetition of the operation.

Wood painted black with a special fine gritty body that takes chalk while being smooth enough to erase is a good material for a board. Several boards may be fitted together and glued to make a blackboard, or a three-ply veneer or artificial Masonite board may be obtained in large enough pieces for a blackboard. When desired a roll curtain of the desk style could be provided, with a lock to prevent unauthorized inspection or tampering with the records.

Autocrats Not Guided by Experience

Behind such measures as Canada's attempt to fix the price of wheat the commodity exchange bill, and the AAA amendments is an expressed hope of aiding prices through elimination of speculation. Yet it has been proved beyond doubt that speculation can never be eliminated and, that to disturb the present efficient markets by new restrictive laws or regulations will in the end harm farmers, just as price fixing has always injured agrarians.

Back in 1668 Samuel Pepys, the famous diarist, lamented the low price of wheat. "Landowners," he wrote, "do talk much of the present cheapness, even to a miracle, so that their farmers can pay no rent, but do fling up their lands." He strongly urged the proper development of markets.

A hundred years ago the great English essayist, Macaulay, wrote in favor of normal markets, declaring: "Our rules will best promote the improvement of the nation by strictly confining themselves to their own legitimate duties." All efforts toward price control have been tragic failures. Even the law of Confucius stabilizing grain prices collapsed. Greece despaired over grain values refusing to obey the will of the government. Roman history notes that in A. D. 310 food and clothing prices were fixed, and death and suffering marked the path to the hour of repeal.

England repeatedly tried price-fixing, from the days of her futile "corn laws" down to the present. India's famines were given added horror by price-fixing attempts; Revolutionary France paid heavily for her errors along similar lines.

In recent times Britain's rubber plan crumbled. Having a hold on coffee, Brazil tried price control with the bitter result that coffee sold in New York for less than the cost of getting it there. It is a long casualty list.

In each instance the lesson was clear-cut and indisputable: Prices cannot be fixed by law; supply and demand must rule. Ownership of any commodity always carries the hazards of changing values.

Minnesota Farm Storage Law

The state of Minnesota has enacted a law similar to that of Iowa and Illinois to make it easier for grain growers to obtain loans on the security of grain stored in bins or cribs on their own farms.

Sealers appointed by the state railroad and warehouse commission will seal a farmer's filled crib or granary at his request for a charge of one cent per bushel and issue to him a certificate stating the exact grade and quantity, the date and consecutive number thereof; description of the granary, crib, bin or other receptacle in which the grain is stored and of the premises on which it is located; description of the grain as may be required by the regulations; issued name of the owner or owners, whether ownership is sole, joint, or in trust, and in case of tenants, the date of the expiration of the lease; statement that no other certificates are outstanding on the grain represented thereby; statement whether grain will be delivered to bearer, to a specified person or to a specified person or his order, and at what place it will be delivered; statement of any loans or other indebtedness which in any manner constitutes a lien, whether statutory or contractual, including both mortgagee and landlord's lien upon the grain.

When the owner negotiates the certificate he must deliver his one duplicate with his original certificate to the assignee, who may file the duplicate with the register of deeds to be indexed in the chattel mortgage index for a fee of 35 cents.

Penalties are provided for breaking into a sealed bin.

All the provisions of the uniform warehouse receipts law of 1931 are made applicable to the certificates.

W. E. Hustleby, executive sec'y of the Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commission, St. Paul, states that the Commission has up to the present time, appointed County Warehouse Boards in about fifty counties, these Boards to select sealers in the various counties, which appointments are then in turn approved by this Commission. The entire set-up in all counties will be completed for operation in about ten days.

ANOTHER lien for grain buyers to guard against. Watch out.

Bowing to the courts the Grain Futures Commission has notified the exchanges that Thos. Howell and Arthur Cutten may trade until their cases are finally disposed of.

HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIERS

BEST FOR

CORN
SOYA BEANS
SMALL GRAINS
SORGHUMS
RICE

HESS WARMING
and VENTILATING CO.

1211 So. Western Ave. CHICAGO
HESS DRIER CO., LTD. Winn Ipeg

Field Seeds

The prize for the highest scoring 10-ear entry at the Iowa State Fair was awarded to Henry Stevens, Scranton, Ia.

Manning, Ia.—F. J. McMahon is removing his seed and feed store to a more commodious building of his own.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Iowa Seed Dealers Ass'n held its annual meeting Sept. 10 in the Chamber of Commerce rooms of the Savery Hotel.

Raymondville, Tex.—F. D. Henderson, manager, has now purchased the Texas Associated Store and will remodel and redecorate the store.

Byron, Cal.—The Bomberger Seed Co. of Oakland has begun seed cleaning operations at its new plant equipped at a cost of \$3,000. C. M. Darland is in charge.

Hillsboro, Ore.—E. B. Anderson is defendant in a suit for damages brought by Southern Hardware & Seed Stores for failure to deliver 60,000 lbs. of No. 1 hairy vetch seed at \$8.15 per 100 lbs., that had to be bought in elsewhere at a loss of \$1,100.

Albany, Ore.—Growers of certified English rye grass seed in Linn County are realizing a premium of 2c a pound over the uncertified seed. Eleven growers representing more than 700 acres requested certification this year and 973 bags of seed have been sampled.—F. K. H.

Flora, Ill.—The Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange has contracted with the Farmers National Grain Corporation to act as sales agency for red top seed of members, and to operate the red top seed pool. Officers of the exchange, elected in June, are A. D. Nichols, pres.; Geo. McElyea, vice pres.; P. W. Warner, treas., and Roy Charlton, sec'y.

Pullman, Wash.—Hymar, a new variety of wheat, which its creator reports shatters less and is more smut resistant than albit, is being distributed by the division of agronomy of the agricultural experiment station of Washington State College. The variety is a cross between hybrid 128 and Martin, from which it takes its name. In tests at Pullman, Walla Walla, Pomeroy and LaCrosse it has produced a higher average yield than albit. It has much the appearance of hybrid 128, and in commercial channels would grade White Club. Its bushel weight is slightly more than albit, and is becoming valuable in the same areas where albit is grown.—F. K. H.

Washington, D. C.—Grass seed amounting to 1,000,000 pounds, not commercially available, will be collected by the Soil Conservation Service in its erosion control program, to plant cover on lands retired from cultivation. Grass seed will be collected from 25 species of native grasses not produced commercially. In addition, the nurseries will cooperate with the Bureau of Plant Industry in experimental and research work with grasses, collecting seeds of all types for testing and possible use in erosion control work. Nine Service nurseries are now growing a majority of the available native and foreign grasses for experimental purposes, according to Chas. R. Enlow, chief of the division of nurseries.

Checks for \$30,886,763 were sent out during August to corn-hog producers by the A.A.A. altho the receipts from processing taxes were greatly reduced by many injunctions.

Soybean as a Soil Improver

In common with other legumes the soybean has the property of assimilating nitrogen from the air. This nitrogen is a valuable fertilizing element in the soil, but does not enter the soil if the entire plant is removed.

Inoculated legumes obtain one-third of their nitrogen from the soil and two-thirds from the air. In the case of the soybean 90 per cent of the plant is found in the part above ground and only 10 per cent in the roots, so that removal of the part above ground in harvesting, results in a loss of nitrogen as well as of mineral elements. Red clover has two-thirds of the plant above ground and one-third in the roots, so that the harvesting of clover leaves more of the nitrogen in the soil.

To obtain the maximum benefit of soybeans as in soil improvement part of the crop must be returned either in the form of animal manure or green manure.

On certain types of soils, however, especially sandy, increased yields of subsequent crops have resulted even where soybeans were harvested as hay or beans. At the Virginia station wheat following soybeans produced 3.5 bus. per acre more than when not preceded by soybeans. When the entire plant was plowed under for green manure the yield of wheat was 6.6 bus. per acre more than when the bean crop was cut for hay. The bean crop is too valuable to be plowed under entirely for green manure, however.

A good means of returning the valuable elements to the soil is to feed the vines to stock. At the Tennessee station it was found that a ration containing soybean straw was far superior to one containing corn stover as roughage in the production of milk and butter.

The fact is that the farmer who can not turn the soybean to good account in his farming operations is grossly incompetent, always granting that his soil and climatic conditions make it possible to grow the bean. The soybean will resist drouth better than corn and will thrive in soils too wet for many other plants.

Open interest in Chicago wheat futures has increased steadily from 68,193,000 July 10 to 106,503,000 bus. Aug. 24.

Seed Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1934, in bushels, were as follows:

FLAXSEED					
	Receipts		Shipments		
	1935	1934	1935	1934	
Chicago	10,000	30,000	45,000	15,000	
Duluth	6,846	43,529	19,278	127,381	
Ft. William	14,546	9,078	72,077	1,443	
Minneapolis	963,450	633,250	68,260	65,220	
Portland, Ore. ..	2,441	42,185	.....	.....
KAIR AND MILO					
Hutchinson	21,600	22,800	.....	.....
Wichita .....	.....	2,600	.....	1,300	
CLOVER					
Chicago .....	.....	2,300	.....	11,650	
Milwaukee .....	.....	7,500	547	1,337	
TIMOTHY					
Chicago	35,800	73,000	34,000	9,900	
Milwaukee	9,850	4,540	.....	.....
SOYBEANS					
Chicago	54,000	.....	.....	.....
Toledo	1,200	.....	.....	.....
LaFave—(19)—9-10-35—15 ems 6 pt					

Abruzzi Rye Seed Buyers Beware

Misbranding of rye seed as to variety continues, particularly in the South where much seed is sold as the Abruzzi variety when it is not, but campaigns against such dishonesty are having good effects. The U. S. Department of Agriculture is continuing its efforts to cut down such misbranding.

For a number of years the Department has planted samples of seed obtained from Alabama where it was sold as Abruzzi rye. The identifications made from these plantings indicate the percentage of misbranded lots has been materially reduced. None of the samples of rye sold as Abruzzi in Alabama during the fall of 1933 were found to be strictly northern in type. Of the samples from seed offered for sale in Alabama as Abruzzi during the fall of 1934, only three were found to be of a northern variety.

Buyers should be careful not to be misled by the offer of seed at abnormally low prices. Reliable dealers go to heavy expense to be assured of the correctness of their representations, and they must be compensated for making tests. Buyers should insist that all seed be explicitly labeled.

Save Pure Sorghum Seed

To regain ground lost in improving sorghums, particularly grain sorghums, because of drouth and seed scarcity this spring, it is advisable to select seed for next year's planting with unusual care, to make sure of pure strains of adapted varieties. This, in many cases, will mean selecting seed this fall from home fields, or at least from fields where it is known that pure strains have been grown. Indications now are there will be enough pure seed, if it is saved.

Last year's drouth and seed shortage resulted in a conglomeration of seed for this year's planting, a situation which might be worse next year if unusual efforts are not made to preserve pure seed this fall. Seed of valuable varieties such as Atlas and Wheatland was hard to obtain this spring and substitutes were necessary.

Agricultural experiment stations, extension services and crop improvement associations in the important sorghum producing states recognize the seed situation and will devote considerable effort to locating and inspecting sorghum fields that are pure enough for seed purposes, according to reports to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Grain sorghum has increased in importance in recent years until it is now the sixth most important cereal crop in the United States. Grain sorghum is most extensively grown in an area about 400 miles wide and 1,000 miles long, extending like a great oval southwestward from southern Nebraska across Kansas, Oklahoma and the Panhandle of Texas, and including parts of eastern Colorado and New Mexico, and southwestern Missouri.

If this area were limited to one crop, sorghum would best meet the requirements, furnishing both feed and grain. All livestock makes efficient use of sorghum as forage, silage or a grain, the seed of grain sorghums being nearly equal to corn in feeding value.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

FARINA, ILL.

Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.

GIBSON CITY, ILL.

Noble Bros., wholesale field seeds.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds. Cornell Seed Co., field and garden seeds.

SIoux CITY, IOWA

Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.



Chas. Dickinson, Chicago, Deceased.

Death of Chas. Dickinson

Chas. Dickinson died Sept. 2 at New York of heart failure, aged 77 years. He was a native of Chicago where his family established the Albert Dickinson Co. sixty years ago.

He retired as vice pres. of the seed company in 1920, having 10 years earlier become interested in aviation. Mr. Dickinson supplied the money for the purchase of Ashburn field, the city's first airport, and thereafter met the deficits of the Aero Club, of which he was pres. for nearly 20 years.

At one time he was interested in the Twin City Trading Co. of Minneapolis and St. Paul with a large investment in real estate and in a feed and seed manufacturing plant there, since operated by the Dickinson Feed & Seed Co. At the time of his death he retained a financial interest in the Albert Dickinson Co., which for many years was the largest grass and field seed concern in North America. Among its offshoots were the Craver-Dickinson Co. and the Nungesser-Dickinson Co.

Chas. Dickinson was intuitively a value reader. He loved analyses. He was a fast and comprehensive reviewer. His survey gave him much to do. His mind moved quickly.

His occupation was not narrowed by commercialism. He approached eagerly and actively the scientific field. He foresaw the motor world. He pioneered in aviation.

Never was he idle. That was not possible. No less did he engage himself in individual and organized benefactions. These were many.

Persistently he mastered fatigue, yet withal, never tired in finding new appeal for his time and endeavor.

As requested by him, the remains were cremated and the ashes scattered over Lake Michigan from a plane.

A sister, Dr. Frances Dickinson, of Orange City, Fla., survives him.

A. A. A. reports that 27,600,000 acres have been rented or otherwise taken out of basic crop production under adjustment contracts. More than 35,000,000 acres were rented or contracted last year. Increased requirements caused by the effect of last year's drought upon crops are the chief reason for the smaller reductions this year. The 1935 total of rented or contracted acres is divided among four crops as follows: corn, 11,969,000; wheat, 4,912,000; cotton, 10,293,000, and tobacco, 430,000. Well over a third of all rented or contracted acres this year were planted to crops that improve and conserve the soil.

Avoid Mixtures with Durum

Mindum and Kubanka are recognized as varieties of superior quality, and durum millers pay the higher prices for them. Durum containing a mixture of hard red spring, or of white wheat produces low quality semolina. Some of the hard red spring, and white wheat, can be removed before milling but the loss is usually large. On the market a mixture usually brings a low and disappointing price to the farmer and dissatisfaction to the miller who caters to a high quality semolina trade, according to T. E. Stoa of the North Dakota College.

A study of durum markets and sales indicates a wide range in durum prices, based on quality and demand, with substantial premiums usually paid for high quality amber. Climatic conditions and certain plant diseases which affect quality are largely beyond the grower's control. There is no good reason, however, for sowing durum containing a considerable mixture of other wheat, mixtures that do not permit the crop to grade or sell to the best advantage.

The quality of durum will be improved when seed is used that is as nearly free from hard red spring wheat as possible, and sufficient attention is given to maintain that purity. When necessary new seed stocks should be obtained. The practice of growing two or more varieties of wheat on a farm, or even in the community, invites mixtures.

Durum sown on land that has been in hard red spring wheat or in barley the previous year is apt to result in undesirable mixtures, due to volunteer grain. If more than one kind of wheat is grown in the community, special care should be exercised where community threshing is the practice.

Truck Loading Pit

Instead of using manual labor to raise sacks of feed for loading upon trucks one grain company in California utilizes the power of the engine in the truck to raise the sacks.

The motor truck is backed down into a pit 40 inches lower than the floor of the warehouse so the wagon bed comes about on a level with the warehouse floor. Sacked feed can be rolled into the truck on hand trucks by one man.

The sunken driveway also is useful in unloading truck-loads of feed into the plant, the deep driveway being long enough to accommodate both loaded truck and trailer.

The dimensions can be varied to suit the building. In this case the pit is 87 ft. long, with each incline 18 feet, the gradual rise permitting loaded trucks to pull out easily. It is in pulling up the incline that the motor of the truck supplies the man power to elevate the sacks. Most trucks can be accommodated by a pit 12 feet wide. Such a pit is an excellent substitute for a loading platform.

BUYERS AND SELLERS
All Field and Grass Seeds
Mail Samples

CORNELL SEED COMPANY
Wholesale Field and Garden Seeds
ST. LOUIS, MO.

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds
GET IN TOUCH WITH US

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.
Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

Injury of Seed in Scarifying

The first work on the degrees of injury when different kinds of seeds were scarified was done in 1921. At this time a preliminary study was made in which the scarified seed was divided into sound, broken ($\frac{1}{2}$ or more remaining), and dust, which included finely broken seeds.

The breakage was dependent upon the speed at which the fan of the scarifier was run. The percentage of broken seed and of dust was greater for the alfalfa and red clover than for the sweet clover. The hard-seed content in each kind of seed was inversely proportional to the degree of injury in the samples as they came from the scarifier.

Again, in 1927, a study was made of injury of scarified seed. At this time 7 methods of scarifying were studied for 2 lots each of alfalfa, sweet clover, and red clover. After scarifying, the seeds were cleaned in a fanning mill to remove the dust and finely broken seeds and then analyzed under a hand lens into the following groups: (1) unbroken seed, (2) slightly broken (less than $\frac{1}{2}$ broken away), and (3) severely broken.

The degree of damage varied greatly with the different seeds and also the different methods of scarifying. The percentage of broken seeds in alfalfa ranged from 99.5 for the Ames scarifier (not thru the fan) to 3.2 for the Wizard. In the hulled sweet clover the unbroken seeds ranged from 99.6 per cent for the Kentucky to 17.5 per cent for the Wizard. The red clover showed a range of 99.8 per cent of unbroken seeds for the Kentucky to 35.2 per cent for the Wizard.

The method of scarifying which caused the most severe injury reduced the hard seeds to a minimum and increased the laboratory germination. The effect of severe scarifying on the field germination, however, was to benefit it less than the milder forms did, and in fact reduce it to lower than that of the untreated seed in some cases.

The varying degrees of injury in scarified alfalfa follow: (A) no visible injury, (B) seed coat cracked or chipped, (C) embryo partly exposed but not broken away, (D) small portion of embryo broken away, and (E) about $\frac{1}{3}$ of seed broken away. Slight breakage of the seed increased the germination as determined by the blotter test without increasing to an excessive amount the weak or broken sprouts. Breakage of the embryo seemed to be detrimental to the germination. These results confirm those reported by Stevens and Long. Field tests of scarified seeds may be expected to be more erratic than blotter tests because of the weakening effect of the scarifying process on some seeds.—Bulletin 248, Montana Sta.

Peanut growers and the A.A.A. have agreed on a plan to convert surplus nuts into oil. Crushers selling peanut oil at a loss would be reimbursed out of the processing tax, if paying not less than \$55 per ton for nuts.

FIELD SEEDS
WRITE OR WIRE FOR PRICES

SIoux CITY SEED CO.
Truck Service from the following warehouses:

Sioux City - - - - -	Iowa
Sioux Falls - - - - -	So. Dak.
Norfolk - - - - -	Nebr.
Carroll - - - - -	Iowa
Billings - - - - -	Mont.
Algona - - - - -	Iowa
Fairmont - - - - -	Minn.
Albert Lea - - - - -	Minn.

Samples Furnished On Request

Rail Traffic Increasing

Since the conviction of merchants has gained ground that the courts will reject bureaucratic domination of business, trade has been increasing in many lines, as reflected in heavier movement of freight by truck and rail.

During the week ended Aug. 24, grain and grain products were loaded into 40,452 cars, against 36,703 one year and 28,727 two years ago, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads. All classes of freight showed a heavier total loading, tho less than that of grain.

Improving traffic is reflected in the decrease in surplus cars, from 352,456 a year ago to 287,606 Aug. 14; and of box cars from 203,389 a year ago to 171,866 Aug. 14. Of the box cars the roads have 94,345, or 14.1 per cent, awaiting repairs.



A HIGHLY BENEFICIAL PRODUCT

which holds an unequalled record for effecting economy, efficiency and safety in the operation of machinery and equipment of all types.

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Grain Carriers

A car shortage has appeared in the coal trade.

Dredging of the Maumee River now being done will make it possible to hold grain in large steamers at Toledo during the winter for storage.

Contract for construction of 30 steel barges has been let by the Mississippi Valley Barge Line Co., of St. Louis, to the American Bridge Co. Each of the barges will be 35x132 ft., with 10 ft. depth.

Des Moines, Ia.—A hearing on intrastate grain rates will be held Sept. 24 by the Iowa State Railroad Commission, which has suspended the increased rates authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission July 1.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Nebraska Railway Commission has refused the railroad companies a rehearing on its recent order reducing rates on intrastate shipments of grain. A hearing will be granted on transit privileges.

The St. Louis Merchants Exchange has petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for a reduction from 11½ to 8½ cents in the rate on grain from Danville, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo., destined to Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas and Southern Arkansas.

Car Spotting Allowances to the Great Lakes Steel Co. must be continued by the railroads under an injunction granted by the federal court at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 31, restraining cancellation of the tariff as ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Meetings of the regional shippers advisory boards will soon be held. The Trans-Missouri-Kansas will meet Sept. 18 at St. Louis; the Great Lakes Sept. 24, 25 at Detroit; the Southwest at Shreveport Sept. 26, and the New England at Hartford Sept. 26, 27.

Jamestown, N. Y.—Permission to discontinue operation at a loss has been granted the Jamestown, Westfield & Northwestern R.R. Co. by the Interstate Commerce Commission, with the proviso that the merchants of Jamestown have until Oct. 9 to buy the railroad.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A hearing will be held Sept. 17 at the Nicollet Hotel by Examiner Berry of the Interstate Commerce Commission on complaints against the Great Northern R.R. by National Atlas Elevator Co., Imperial Elevator Co., Hoover Grain Co. and the Tenney Co.

The A. T. & S. F. Ry. Co.'s supp. No. 23 to Tariff No. 7641—Q., supp. No. 22 to Ill. C. C. No. 505, effective Sept. 21, provides change in rule covering shipments in cars in cross-town movement, also set-back cars, for which grain doors or lumber for doorway barricades are furnished.

The Wabash Railroad in Supp. 7 to 19308, effective Sept. 15 increases rates on grain between East St. Louis and Litchfield, Mount Olive, Karnes, Staunton, Worden, and Carpenter, Ill., increases rate from Edwardsville to Cairo, Ill., and increases rate from Decatur and Springfield to Metropolis, Ill.

At least \$1,250,000,000 would be added to the annual burden of the tax payers of the country if rail transportation enjoyed public subsidy to the same extent that the Mississippi Valley Com'te of the U. S. Public Works Administration has found water transportation on the lower Mississippi to have been subsidized, declares Z. G. Hopkins, representing the Western Railways Com'te on Public Relations.

Lincoln, Neb.—After extensive hearings the Nebraska State Railway Commission re-

duced the rates to approximately the same basis as under the original 17000 decision, and affixed the same rates on joint line hauls, where not over two lines are used, with the exception that a 10c minimum is specified on joint line hauls, where 7½c is the minimum on a one line haul. This is exactly the scale asked for when the grain dealers appeared before the Commission. Nebraska grain shippers can feel now that they are practically on a parity with the dealers in Iowa, South Dakota and Kansas in getting grain to market. Heretofore Nebraska rates on grain to anywhere and everywhere have been far out of line with similar hauls in adjoining states for no reason at all but the arbitrary methods used in preparing the schedules for all the traffic would bear. The reduction will amount to a saving of a million dollars a year on grain and save a lot of business for the railroads in competition with the truck lines.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission: In No. 17000, part 7, grain and grain products within western district and for export, by order, not a report and order, the Commission has modified its findings and order therein so as to authorize the establishment and maintenance, on five days' notice of rates to Minneapolis and Duluth of 30 cents from Beach, N. D., 30.5 cents from Yates and 31 cents from Wibaux, Mont. The order was put out to correct what the Commission said was an obvious error resulting from the publications of rates to Minneapolis and Duluth of 28 cents from Beach, N. D., and 31 cents from Yates, Mont., five miles west of Beach.

Can payment of benefit contracts out of taxes or customs get by Comptroller McCarl? That is a part of the new cotton control.

Most Trucks Privately Operated

State and national legislation singling out common carrier and contract motor vehicles for regulation is without effect upon the great bulk of the trucking industry. Laws that fail to control the privately owned vehicles lose their force.

A survey of 11 western states made by the United States Bureau of Public Roads showed that privately owned and operated equipment comprised 85.8% of the total, contract carriers 8.7%, intrastate common carriers 4.45% and interstate common carriers 1.05%.

Another special analysis of the Bureau shows that taxes paid by common carrier trucks averaged 250% higher than those paid by operators of privately owned equipment and 80% higher than on contract equipment. Also, that taxes on trucks above five tons are nearly four times as great as on equipment of one and one-half tons or less.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce states that 26% of all the trucks in the United States are owned by farmers. These farmers in their idle time will dip into commercial trucking and buy grain or feed and sell it as their own, altho licensed only to haul their own crops to market.

Freight Claims

Freight claims are technical matters and should be prepared, filed and settlement negotiated by an expert. A semi-annual audit of country elevator shipping will save many dollars in a year. Charges are based on amount saved; nothing saved, nothing charged.

W. S. BRAUDT, Auditor
Box 687 Station A, Champaign, Ill.

Feedstuffs

Wooster, O.—Feed dealers' day at the Ohio Exp. Sta. has been set for Oct. 9.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Federal Live Stock Feed Agency terminated its activities here at the close of August.

Lamb feeding operations in the Western states have gained in volume during the last three years; but 50 to 60 per cent of the total lambs on feed in the United States are fed in the corn belt.

Portland, Ore.—A dry, concentrated dog food in pellet form composed of meat, dried milk, cereals and minerals, is being successfully marketed by the Carnation Co. Since its introduction a few years ago in bulk 640 dealers are handling it.—F. K. H.

Booneville, Ind.—Howard Bradley, of the Elkhorn Mills of this city, reports a good demand for feed. He says the demand for feed has held up well all summer. Other grain elevator managers in this section also report that trade has been better than last year.—W. B. C.

When pastures get short and pasture crops mature there is need for extra feed for calves. A little grain at this time not only keeps them growing but lessens the shock at weaning time. Whole oats or a mixture of equal parts of ground oats and barley make good supplemental feeds at

The new sales tax in New Jersey of 2 per cent exempts "sales of commercial feedstuffs upon which a tax is imposed pursuant to Chapter 218, Laws of 1912, as amended." This law referred to, "Chapter 218, Laws of 1912, as amended," is the feed law requiring an inspection and licensing tag of 8 cents per ton.

Pierre, S. D.—Shipments of alfalfa into South Dakota from two counties in Nebraska and one in Arizona, in addition to the areas formerly embargoed have been prohibited effective Aug. 26. The embargo against shipments from weevil infected areas now includes Idaho, Utah, and parts of Wyoming, Oregon and California.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A research division in animal feeding will be established here by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. in charge of Dr. Jas. W. Hayward, formerly of the University of Wisconsin, where he has studied soybean oil meal as a feed when prepared by the different processes. The results of these studies are soon to be published. While director of the department of animal and dairy husbandry at Notre Dame, Professor Hayward was instrumental in developing what became one of the largest college production farms in the country.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for December delivery:

	St. Louis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
July 13.....	18.25	18.75	16.30	18.75
July 20.....	18.45	20.65	16.85	19.50
July 27.....	18.60	20.40	17.00	20.00
Aug. 3.....	18.15	20.20	16.50	19.50
Aug. 10.....	17.65	19.00	15.90	17.50
Aug. 17.....	17.30	19.00	15.90	17.50
Aug. 24.....	17.35	19.25	15.50	17.35
Aug. 31.....	16.20	17.85	14.30	16.25
Sept. 7.....	17.35	19.50	15.75	17.75

present prices, says C. C. Culbertson of Iowa State College.

Long Grove, Ia.—Old corn is all gone with a heavy demand for same for finishing spring pigs. Barley is being bought up by cattle feeders for substituting for corn. Corn at this writing sells readily for 85c per bushel and not enough to go round. Oats being fed to livestock on a large scale and fully 75% will be fed up by winter. Many farmers have nothing else for feed and no money to buy corn if it were available.—E. H. Anschutz.

What Are You Charging for Grinding?

Many elevator men reduced their grinding prices when grain prices were more than 50 per cent less than they are now. Price schedules should be revised upward at this time. Among many that I have talked with recently on this subject, they feel a fair and reasonable charge is 10c per hundred pounds in amounts of over 500 lb. lots. Anything less than that at a rate of 15c per hundred, with an absolute minimum charge of 25c. Why not discuss this matter with your near-by competitors and work out a mutually agreeable basis of grinding charges on the present value of grain?—Fred K. Sale, Sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis.

The Feed Situation

By H. A. HOPPER of Cornell

There is every indication that there will be an abundance of dairy feed unless corn planted late because of rain, gets frosted. This is reflected in the present price trend. On the basis of mid-August quotations, most feeds have declined in price since early June. A few have held level but a notable exception is distillers' dried grains which has increased considerably and therefore lost its place at the top of the list as a high-protein feed also furnishing cheapest digestible nutrients. The feeds that now figure as cheap sources of digestible nutrients are white hominy, coconut oil meal, gluten meal and barley. The difference between them in cost of nutrients is very slight. Coconut oil meal is cheap for a fairly high-protein feed and should be used to some extent if it is available.

Taking into account the shift of prices and emphasis on fall production, the following combinations are offered. A good 20 per cent mixture can be made from the following: namely, 600 white hominy, 500 barley, 400 gluten feed, 300 soybean oil meal, 100 linseed meal, and 100 wheat bran. If soybean oil meal is not obtainable, use cottonseed meal or increase the linseed meal and gluten feed.

Herds that are still on good pasture or its equivalent should not require a 20 per cent mixture. In that event the following 18 per cent mixture should be adequate: 600 white hominy, 600 barley, 300 gluten feed, 200 soybean oil meal, 200 brewers' dried grains, and 100 wheat bran.

Orris Dorman, pres. of the North Pacific Ass'n, says that Mr. Farrell of the A.A.A. told him "they would put a buyer in the field to buy direct from farm organizations to maintain the price at a proper level." What next? their problem has been whether to harvest the oats and lose the wheat benefit payment.

Soybean Oil Meal for Pigs

By W. L. ROBISON, Ohio Exp. Sta.

There is some evidence to indicate that raw beans of different varieties differ somewhat in palatability and nutritive value for pigs. Hence, altho, in view of only a few varieties being commonly grown for milling, the possibility seems rather remote, it may be found that differences in the beans themselves rather than in the technique of manufacture account for variations in the feeding values of the meals produced.

In twelve Ohio experiments comparing nut-like soybean oilmeal with tankage for pigs in dry lot carried from approximately 50 to 200 pounds in weight, those receiving soybean oilmeal gained a little more slowly, or were ready for market five days later, on the average, but took slightly less feed per unit of gain than those receiving tankage. Based on the feed required per unit of gain, and at the relative prices of other feeds previously given, the soybean oilmeal showed a value of 94.8 per cent that of 60 per cent protein tankage.

Because of the richness of green feed in vitamins and in proteins and minerals of good quality, protein concentrates show smaller differences in their comparative worths as supplements to grain when fed to pigs on pasture than when fed to pigs in dry lot. In one trial on pasture, soybean oilmeal produced as rapid gains and as much gain per unit of feed as did tankage. Its value in this test was 75.5 per cent that of the tankage. In two trials was worth 91.6 per cent as much as tankage.

Some of the expeller meals obtained had a pleasing aroma and a roasted or nut-like taste. Others had a rather disagreeable bean-like taste. The expeller manufacturers claimed that whether the meal had a nut-like taste depended on the temperature reached in removing the oil. According to them, the lower the moisture content of the beans when they were pressed the greater the friction that could be produced and the higher the temperature that could be developed during the expelling process.

Three comparisons of solvent, hydraulic, raw-tasting expeller and nut-like expeller soybean oilmeals were made. Two of these were in the same experiment. In one the corn, soybean oilmeal, and minerals were self fed separately. In the other the soybean oilmeal and minerals were mixed in a 5:1 ratio and, together with all the corn the pigs would take readily twice daily, the mixture was fed in the morning and evening feeds at the rates of 0.3 and 0.4 pound daily a head, before and after the pigs averaged 125 pounds in weight, respectively. Apparently, because of their failure to take a sufficient amount of minerals, several of the pigs in the self fed lots became cranky or lame before the close of the experiment. No cases of lameness occurred among the hand-fed pigs.

When the corn, supplement, and minerals were self fed separately the solvent, hydraulic, nut-like expeller, and raw-tasting expeller meals ranked in the order named with respect to both the rate of gain and the amount of gain produced per unit of feed consumed. When the feeds were fed twice daily, that is when definite amounts of the supplement and minerals were

Feedstuffs Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1934, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
*Baltimore	3,440	3,641	.....	.....
*†Boston	1,361	780	.....	120
*Chicago	7,689	10,380	25,640	23,791
*Milwaukee	1,260	1,910	8,750	9,585
*Minneapolis	1,123	1,667	24,366	28,617
Peoria	6,640	9,160	8,015	10,742
**Portland, Ore. ....	.....	.....	.....	326
*Millfeed. *†Millfeed, bran and shorts.				
**Scrapings.				

supplied, the nut-like expeller, the hydraulic, the solvent, and the raw-tasting expeller meals ranked in the order named with regard to both the amount of gain produced per unit of feed consumed and the rapidity of the gains.

In the other experiment or third comparison, the various ingredients in each ration were mixed in definite proportions and self fed. Three pounds less of the ration containing the raw-tasting expeller meal than of the one containing the solvent meal, that is practically the same amounts of feed, were required by the pigs on these two respective rations to produce a 100 pounds of gain. Otherwise, the four meals ranked in the same order as they did when hand fed in the previous experiment.

A summary of the three comparisons showed that the pigs on the raw-tasting expeller, the solvent, the hydraulic, and the nut-like expeller meals made average gains of 0.64, 0.68, 0.86, and 1.03 pounds daily and consumed 529, 520, 453, and 410 pounds of feed on the average, respectively, for each 100 pounds of gain produced.

Machine Dried Hay Is Better

Metabolism trials were conducted by the Louisiana Station with beef steers and beef calves to compare the nutritive value of machine-dried and field-cured soybean hay. The hays were also fed to similar cattle fattening in dry lot and under comparable conditions. The Biloxi variety of soybeans was used.

The results of the metabolism trials showed that machine drying apparently increased the protein, ether extract, and nitrogen-free extract, but decreased the crude fiber and ash content of soybean hay. The digestibility of the protein of machine-dried hay varied little between years, while that of field-cured hay varied widely. The nutritive value of the protein of machine-dried hay was slightly lower than that of field-cured hay. Machine drying apparently did not affect the digestibility or nutritive value of the ether extract, nitrogen-free extract, or ash, but did reduce the digestibility of the crude fiber.

Machine-dried hay produced faster and from 10 to 11 per cent more gains on beef steers and calves than did field-cured hay. At the prices charged the machine-dried hay was worth from 59 to 71 per cent more than field-cured hay. Cutting or chopping soybean hay saved approximately 40 per cent. Calves fed long hay ate or wasted about 47 per cent more hay than those getting chopped hay. Machine-dried hay was more palatable than field-cured hay.

Imports and Exports of Feedstuffs

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during June and the six months ending with June, compared with the like periods of 1934, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,000 lbs.:

IMPORTS		Six Months ending June 30			
—May—		1935	1934	1935	1934
Hay	2,727	113	65,828	905	
Coconut cake	2,914	2,355	22,277	12,321	
Soybean cake	1,572	1,272	47,844	8,383	
Cottonseed cake	50	28,373	242		
Linseed cake	1,030	300	6,364	2,815	
All other cake	517	200	4,225	925	
Wheat feeds	33,634	20,062	218,799	67,155	
Tankage	1,947	1,274	10,980	6,517	
Fish scrap	471	2,710	31,640	17,260	
EXPORTS		Six Months ending June 30			
—May—		1935	1934	1935	1934
Cottonseed cake	5	13	19,746		
Linseed cake	27,590	16,701	105,063	113,866	
Other oil cake	25	1,438	57	7,671	
Cottonseed meal	238	387	792	2,712	
Linseed meal	1,126	1,688	7,813	5,755	
Other oil meal	202	28	1,076	1,987	
Fish meal	1,646	1,861	14,811	17,871	
Mixed dairy feeds	142	114	1,065	824	
Mixed poultry feeds	189	248	1,040	1,548	
Cyster shell	9,032	28,237	2,612	27,438	
Other mixed feeds	166	266	730	1,322	
Other feed; bran	576	902	3,458	12,149	
Kafir, milo, bu	12	1,101	2,910	4,108	

California Feed Tax Requirements

On Aug. 28, following a conference between President Dick Smith of the California Dealers Ass'n, and L. M. Jeffers, in charge of the new feed law, Director Brock agreed to an emergency plan for showing the tonnage tax paid on feed analyses tags. This plan will govern for the next 90 days at least or till the first of the year.

I. J. Stromnes, sec'y of the Ass'n, informs members that the tax insignia or seal may be printed only when you send a check to cover the full amount of the tax. Make the check out to the "Treasurer, State Department of Agriculture," and send it to the tag company with your tag order. The tonnage tax is .04c per ton on any kind of processed grain, feed or concentrate. You may want, say, 100,000 tags but with the tax insignia on 80,000 and with 20,000 tags in blank or with only the analyses printed on them. You may need tags for 100, 75, 50, 25 and smaller bag weights. You should figure the tax accordingly.

This special arrangement, in the face of stated legal and financial objections, will be of inestimable value to members in saving time and annoyance. It is economical and will assure immediate compliance by the trade. It will also result in almost immediate enforcement when the law takes effect, Sept. 15.

At the request of the Department, our President is appointing a special dealer committee to cooperate with Mr. Jeffers in compiling permanent feed law rules and regulations.

Registration of all manufacturers, distributors, and dealers (includes grocers, truck peddlers, etc., selling feed) is required by the law. There will be annual registration, running from July 1 to June 30, with a fee of \$2.00. Each plant, store, or other type of establishment must register. A separate application blank must be filled out for each establishment. One check may cover all branches registered. Registration certificates must be posted in the place of business.

"Commercial feeding stuffs" (Chap. 301, Statute 1935) includes all processed grains, feeds and feed concentrates used for feeding live stock and poultry. Exemptions are definitely stated in the law. Requirements of the law apply to ground, rolled and cracked grain, scratch feed, alfalfa meal, beet pulp, fish meal, mill feed, etc.

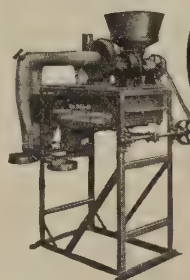
When beet pulp, fish meal, linseed meal, mill feeds, etc., are sold to a manufacturer to be used in mixed feeds, each sack or parcel must bear tag giving analysis, but such materials when so sold, do not pay the "tonnage tax." However, when such materials are sold to a consumer buyer, the tax must be paid. The tax is to be paid only once but may be paid by the manufacturer or the retailer. The retailer is responsible for the tonnage tax.

Label information as to analysis and giving the recognized official name of each ingredient, must be shown on every parcel of feeding stuffs sold within the State. All feeding stuffs sold or offered for sale on and after September 15 must be labeled and shall conform to the label statements. Feed stuffs untagged or improperly labeled will be "red

tagged" until corrected. "Net weight" means just that and not "weight when packed."

Special mixes: The manufacturer must furnish customer a numbered invoice, showing date, name and number of pounds of each ingredient, tag each package to show number and date of the invoice, show payment of tonnage tax, and keep copies of invoices on file for six months. These "special mixes" include only lots made for one consumer buyer on specific order or instruction, and these conditions do not apply to "Special formula" feeding stuffs sold promiscuously to two or more buyers. Such "special mix" batches are not to remain in the warehouse of the processor for an indefinite period of time.

46% to 48% Actual Protein Analysis of
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SOYBEAN OIL MEAL PLUS
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Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Limestone
Blood, dried	Linseed meal, cake
Bone meal	Meat meal, scrap
Brewer's dried grains	Mill feeds
Buttermilk, dried,	Minerals
semi-solid	Mineral Mixtures
Calcium, carbonate,	Molasses
phosphate	Oyster shell, crushed
Cocoonut oil meal	Peanut meal
Cod liver oil	Peat moss
Charcoal	Phosphates, rock
Commercial feeds	Potassium iodide
Corn germ meal	Poultry grits
Cottonseed meal,	Rabbit feed
cake	Salt
Dog food	Sardine oil
Feed mixers	Screenings
Feed concentrates	Sesame meal
Percentage feeders	Skim milk, dried
Fish meal	Soybean, meal
Formulas	Tankage
Gluten, feed, meal	Vegetable oil
Hammer mills	Yeast for feeding
Iodine	

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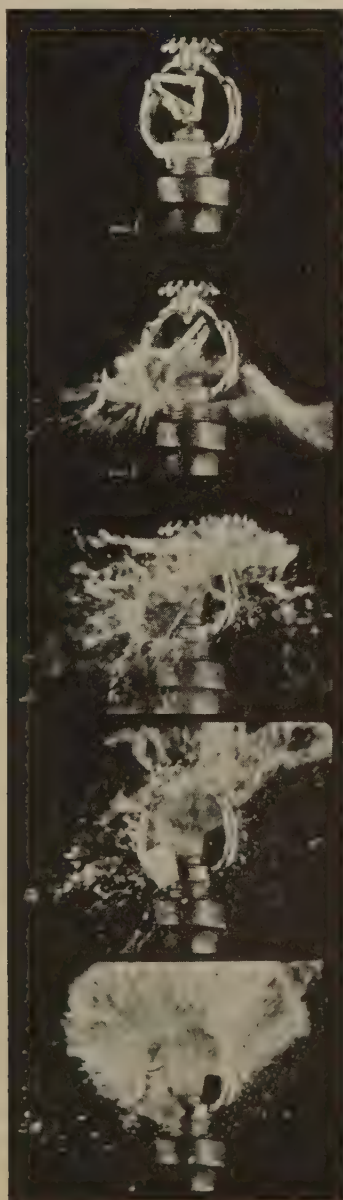
Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts
ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS

Deluged Fire in One-tenth Second

Every property owner is directly interested in extinguishing fires in their incipency and reducing fire losses thereby reducing the cost of fire insurance. That can be accomplished by installing automatic sprinklers which are always on guard and release a flood whenever temperature rises above a safe degree.

To enable witnesses to get a better understanding of the operation of the automatic sprinkler under fire conditions some tests were made and high-speed motion pictures of the operation of a Rockwood head taken. Usually sprinkler heads work so fast it is impossible for the naked eye to see what happens. A high-speed movie camera which photographed at the rate of 192 frames per second was used.

The remarkable efficiency of the Rockwood sprinkler head as a fire extinguishing device is recorded for the first time in these high speed movie shots—1/10 of a second after the heat struck the solder, water deluged downward in sufficient quantities to extinguish the fire. More than 12,000,000 of these heads are now protecting lives and property in U. S. and Canadian buildings. A 37-year record of the National Fire Protection Association indicates that in 65,900 fires sprinklers of various types extinguished or controlled the fire in 96% of the



A Rockwood Sprinkler Head in Action.

cases. Views show solder-link melting and releasing water on fire at the rate of 45 gallons a minute.

Risk in Buying Used Motors

A grain elevator operator was offered a bargain in a used 50-h.p. electric motor that was in apparent good condition. He was about to accept the offer of the motor when the engineer of the Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co. happened along, and was told of the "fine buy" the dealer was making in electric motors.

The engineer tested the insulation with a megger, when it was discovered the insulation had so deteriorated as to be practically worthless. Should the insulation in the windings of a 50-h.p. motor break down the repair would be rather expensive. The dealer thereupon decided that he did not want that motor.

Too much worn out electrical equipment is on the market. When offered at a "bargain" it should be viewed with suspicion. When good the seller can usually furnish proof that the motor or device is in good electrical and mechanical condition.

U. S. Barge Line Losses

The government's Inland Waterways Corporation has just made its annual report for the calendar year 1934.

The corporation's traffic manager states that, "During the calendar year 1934 losses in tonnage and revenues compared with previous years may be attributed to more favorable rates offered by other carriers, attempts on the part of shippers to obtain reductions in rates, thru diversion of freight to other routes and the activities of rail lines in eliminating differentials by reducing rail rates and declining to join in corresponding reductions in the joint rail-and-water rates."

In 1934, 1,483,859 tons of freight was carried, against 1,605,830 tons in 1933. Expenses increased from \$5,055,161.73 in 1933 to \$5,296,364.45 in 1934, while the total revenues decreased from \$5,085,210.84 to \$4,376,261.50.

The revenue per ton carried decreased from \$3.17 to \$2.95. The corporation pays no interest on the money invested by the government in the barge line; and, considering the cost of maintaining the waterway, the alleged saving of \$1,582,200 to the public in freight charges becomes a loss to be met by taxpayers. Free management, free rent, free capital and free right of way seem insufficient to bridge over the stream of waste, extravagance and inefficiency

of government operation which runs between Profit and Loss.

For the first thirteen days of August only \$9,069,197 was produced by the processing taxes against \$40,107,207 in the same period a year ago. Injunctions have stopped collections.

Constitutionality of the Guffey coal control act is questioned by the Carter Coal Co., of Washington, D. C., in a suit filed Aug. 31 asking an injunction restraining its enforcement. Objection is made to the tax of 15 per cent on those not joining in the code while those who join are assessed only 1½ per cent of gross sales, and for seven other reasons, one being that the business of the plaintiff is wholly intrastate.

HAVE YOUR FEEDS ANALYZED

Know That They Are Right

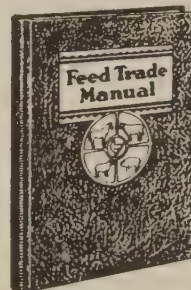
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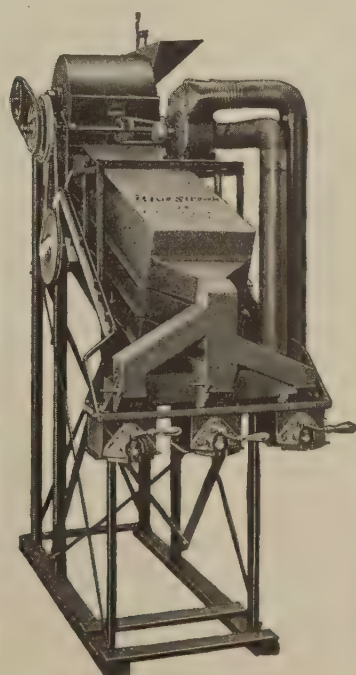
The new edition of the Feed Trade Manual contains over 400 mixed feed formulas for every animal and for every period of animal



life. Indispensable to the grinder and mixer of feeds. A section devoted to miscellaneous data contains valuable information needed by all grinders and mixers of feeds.

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The Blue Streak Corn Cutter, Grader and Aspirator assures freshly cut, well graded and perfectly cleaned corn at a great saving in cost. It costs much less to begin with, and cuts, cleans and grades corn for less than 40 cents per ton.

Blue Streak Corn Cutters and Graders now have changeable grader screens, 18 point screen vibration, and full floating grader box.

Remember that a better service means additional customers. Start 1935 right by installing Blue Streak money-saving equipment.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Hatcheries reporting to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics hatched 2,058,000 chicks in July, compared with 820,000 in July, 1934. Hatcheries reporting from the west north central states set 229,000 eggs in July this year compared with 14,000 last year, an increase of 1,536%, and hatched 696,000 chicks compared with 86,000 chicks, a gain of 713%. Advance orders booked by 41 hatcheries for chicks to be delivered in August or later amounted to 3,105,000 chicks against 2,769,000 chicks on the like date last fall. Farmers building up their flocks cut down by last year's drouth will provide a good market for poultry feeds for several months to come.

Ithaca, N. Y.—The poultry science research prize, an annual award given to a member of the Poultry Science Ass'n who publishes the best results of research during the year, has been awarded to Dr. Victor Heiman, formerly a graduate student in the poultry department at Cornell University, for Dr. Heiman's paper on the relative vitamin G content of dried whey and dried skim-milk, published in May, 1935. Results of Dr. Heiman's work showed that dried whey contained about fifty per cent more vitamin G than dried skim-milk. At the New York state fair in Syracuse this year, the Cornell poultry department devoted its entire display to the importance of vitamin G in poultry rations, and pointed to the effect of this vitamin on embryonic mortality, embryonic growth, hatch-ability, and later growth of chicks.

Poultry Minerals

By GUSTAVE F. HEUSER of Cornell

The hen in laying condition requires a large amount of minerals. The amounts found in grains and by-products are not sufficient to supply the hen's needs. In fact, the new-laid egg contains on a percentage basis from three to four times as much ash as the common feeds. A supply of calcium carbonate is especially needed for shell material. A lack of shell-making material will result in soft-shelled eggs, which will encourage the egg-eating habit, and in a decrease in the number of eggs produced. The most economical and readily available form in which to furnish lime is oyster shells or high-grade limestone grit. The oyster shells should be kept in hoppers or open boxes before the fowls at all times. Each hen will consume from 2 to 4 pounds during a year.

If the birds do not have access to gravel runs, they may be furnished with some kind of grit to grind their food. Because the hen does not have teeth, she depends upon the grinding action in the gizzard. Grit may be fed in hoppers or boxes where birds will have access to it at all times.

For the best results, salt is needed by all animals. It makes feeds more palatable and it aids digestion. Some feeds contain a sufficient quantity, while others are deficient in this respect. It is well to add some salt to the mash mixture. Large amounts should be avoided. The usual practice is to include ½ per cent of salt in the ration.

Hay Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1934, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Baltimore	32	32	....	....
Boston	352	528	....	....
Chicago	1,216	7,253	57	3,595
Minneapolis	333	3,017	24	....
Peoria	140	115	60	80
Portland, Ore. ..	186	143	....	135
Seattle	77	275	....	....

Vitamin D in Poultry Feeding

By J. S. HUGHES of Kansas Station

If a growing chick does not receive vitamin D either in its feed or by having the substance produced in its body under the influence of ultra-violet light, it will be unable to utilize properly its calcium and phosphorus. A condition will result commonly known as weak legs. In this condition none of the tissues develops normally. The most obvious derangement occurs by a failure of the bones to develop.

Growing chicks are very susceptible to the lack of vitamin D. If the proper minerals and the other essential elements in the diet are provided in the most satisfactory quantities, it is possible to keep chicks for six to eight weeks away from the direct sunshine without having to provide them any vitamin D in their feed. When the ordinary chick feeds are used weak legs will develop in from three to six weeks, if the chicks are kept out of the direct sunshine and not provided with feed rich in vitamin D.

It was formerly thought that weak legs developed when chicks were kept in the brooder house because they were prevented from scratching in the ground. The same brooding ranges used repeatedly often became infected with round-worms; and coccidiosis and heavy losses resulted. There was no practical way of disinfecting the ground. Rotation of the brooding range would prevent the difficulty, but this often was not feasible.

It is now known that it is not scratching in the ground, but direct sunshine or vitamin D that prevents weak legs in chicks. This discovery enables the poultryman to raise good chicks on cement floors without letting them out on the ground. By this method no rotation is necessary in order to eliminate the dangers from roundworms and coccidiosis.

The lack of vitamin D in the laying hen interferes with the proper utilization of minerals just as it does in the growing chicks. This improper utilization of minerals results in the production of fewer eggs and eggs having very thin shells. A condition often develops which is known as leg paralysis. In this condition the hens will often retain a fully developed egg for two or three days, and will be more or less completely paralyzed in her legs. Hens which do not receive vitamin D, or the ultra-violet light which enables them to make it, produce eggs which contain very little vitamin D. Such eggs will not hatch well. Undoubtedly one of the causes for poor hatches in the early spring is that hens during the spring months do not receive much direct sunlight. Of course, this may be overcome by getting the hens out in the sunshine as much as possible. Where the climate is such that the hens cannot receive sufficient sunlight, vitamin D may be provided in the form of cod-liver oil.

No information is now available on the amount of sunshine which a hen must receive to produce the best eggs. In some of the experimental work at this station it was found that hens kept indoors all winter but treated twenty minutes each day with the Uviarc Poultry Treater produced eggs having good shells and of good hatchability. Just as good results were obtained with another group of hens which received cod-liver oil at the rate of one pint per 1,000 birds per day.

As a rule cod-liver oil can be depended on as a good source of vitamin D, but this is not always the case. Some samples of inferior oil contain very little of this vitamin.

Recent carefully conducted experiments have ascertained that at least for a six-month period, there is but little loss in the vitamin D content of the cod-liver oil mixed with poultry feeds. Some reliable companies are now selling feeds which contain cod-liver oil. As there is no method of determining the vitamin content of such a feed, except by actual feeding experi-

ments, one must rely on the integrity of the company in deciding on purchase of the feed.

Cod-liver oil contains, besides the vitamin D, a considerable amount of vitamin A, so when it is included in the ration it adds vitamin A and vitamin D, both essentials in poultry feeding. There is no need, however, of adding cod-liver oil if the vitamin A has been provided as suggested above by the use of yellow corn or green leaves, either fresh or dried, and the vitamin D is cared for by getting the poultry out in the direct sunshine.

Wheat ground by flour mills of the United States totaled 440,665,000 bus. during the crop year ending July 1, against 527,757,000 bus. during the crop year ending July 1, 1929, as reported by the Dept. of Commerce.

Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

Use more of it—it's healthy!



THE DENVER ALFALFA MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.

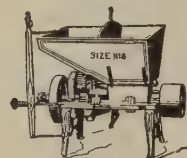
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BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills' Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

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SOUTH BEND

INDIANA

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

By Harry M. Lamon & Alfred R. Lee

A book of 247 pages (14 chapters, 23 illustrations), designed to meet the needs of all interested in feeds for poultry. Grains, rations and methods used in every section of the U. S. are discussed.

Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.

An invaluable book which should be in the reference library of every grinder and mixer of feeds for poultry. Shipping weight 1½ lbs. Price \$1.75 plus postage.

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The Cornell Ration for Laying Hens

As an example of a successful ration for egg production, the Cornell ration for laying hens is here given:

Scratch Grain (Formula 210)

100 pounds cracked yellow corn.
100 pounds wheat.

Mash Mixture (Formula 221)

100 pounds wheat bran.
100 pounds flour wheat middlings.
100 pounds yellow cornmeal.
100 pounds ground oats or ground barley.
75 pounds meat scrap (55 per cent protein).
25 pounds dried milk products.
3 pounds salt.

Equally as important as the mixtures themselves are the use of the feeds and the management of the flock. The more important factors influencing the results to be obtained with the above recommended mixtures are as follows:

Method of Feeding.—Grain may be fed by hand in straw litter or fed in troughs. Mash should be fed dry in boxes or hoppers left open at all times. Wet mash should be given as a supplement when necessary to hold up feed consumption. Moist mash, made by mixing the regular laying mash with milk or water, preferably milk, should be fed either directly before or after the night feeding of grain; only as much should be given as the birds will eat readily.

Amount.—The amount of feed depends upon the condition of the birds and production. The following table, which gives the approximate amounts of grain fed to 100 hens each day, is offered as a guide for the probable amounts of grain that will need to be fed in practice.

APPROXIMATE DAILY AMOUNTS OF GRAIN TO FEED ONE HUNDRED LAYING HENS

(Average weight of hens 4 pounds)

Month.	Morning feeding pounds	Night feeding pounds
November	3	10
December	3	10
January	3	10
February	3	10
March	2	10
April	2	10
May	2	10
June	2	10
July	No	11
August	morning	10
September	feed	9
October		9

With these mixtures the birds should consume about equal parts of grain and mash by weight. Some variation either way is allowable but at no time should they eat more than two parts of grain to one of mash.

Supplementary Feeds.—In addition to the grain and mash, which constitute the largest part of the feed of the hen, there are other feeds that must be provided if the best results are to follow.

Some good form of green food should be included in the ration the year round. The kind used will depend upon the season and availability. When fresh green stuff is not to be had, such sources as alfalfa hay or meal can be used.

The use of cod-liver oil is advised, beginning in the late fall and continuing until the birds get out of doors in the spring. It can be fed in the dry mash, the moist mash, or with the grain if it is hopper-fed. Enough oil should be used to provide $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of oil in the daily ration, including both grain and mash. This amounts to approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ pint a day for 100 hens.

Either red cod-liver oil or yellow cod-liver oil may be used. Only about two-weeks supply of feed containing cod-liver oil should be prepared at a time. If it is desired to mix enough feed for longer periods, more oil should be used to allow for deterioration.

Some form of lime is essential for egg-shell formation. Oyster shells are best for this purpose and should be available at all times in hoppers.

One dozen eggs contain about 1 pint of water.

Therefore it is important that clean, fresh, pure water be kept constantly before the hens. It should be renewed at least once daily. Where artificial illumination is used, some heating device may be necessary during freezing weather.

The Cornell ration is recommended for all breeds, but it is to be varied as to the method of feeding. For the heavier varieties of birds, grain should be fed rather scantily in the morning to encourage exercise and a slightly larger mash consumption.

Changes in the Ration.—The proportion of cracked corn and wheat in the scratch mixture can be varied somewhat, depending upon price. Barley can be substituted for part of the wheat.

Liquid buttermilk or skimmilk may be used in place of the dried-milk products in the mash. When milk is available at the rate of 12 to 14 quarts a day for 100 hens, it is necessary to use only 50 pounds of meat scrap in the recommended mash mixture.

Condensed buttermilk or skimmilk can be used to advantage as a supplement, at the rate of 2 pounds a day for 100 hens. When so used, the dried-milk products in the mash can be replaced with meat scrap.

Memphis Cottonseed Meal Market

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 7.—The cottonseed meal futures were forced into season's lows early in the week as a result of liquidation and hedge selling, October touching \$18.25, January \$18.85 and March \$19.25 from which levels on short covering the market by Friday had recovered 60c to 85c of its losses.

An open interest in September of 2,000 tons seems practically liquidated, the bulk of which traded at \$18.00 with some switching into March at a premium of \$1.25 on the latter month. March has also been very active in which selling was on a good scale at around a \$19.50 level with a price range of \$19.25 to \$20.10.

New meal is coming on the market daily in larger quantities and altho sufficient has not come out to make it particularly burdensome, concessions are reported in some quarters to effect sales, with the better prices for the moment paid in the west.

Prices for the week were 10c lower to 25c higher Friday's advance was carried thru the opening on Saturday when prices were bid up sharply in sales of December, January and March at the highs for the week representing gains of \$1.00 from the week's low. The advance, however, did not hold on sales at 15c under the highs with final prices irregular.

The cottonseed oil futures have been largely influenced by those of new crude which is now offered more freely and while the market made some gains in mid week on sales of December at 9.63 and January at 9.67 the prices at the close on Saturday were sharply lower than those of a week ago. Hedging interest was only nominal and trading was mostly for investment account. Final prices were 21 to 30 points lower.

Legislation at Washington

The President on Aug. 29 signed the Frazier-Lemke farm moratorium bill and the Crosser rail retirement act taxing workers and employers $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent each.

The potato law provides that all producers of potatoes, which means that at least 4,000,000 farmers and gardeners in the forty-eight states, shall neither buy nor sell as many as a peck of potatoes, unless packed and bearing the stamp of the government. And mind you, as if to cap the infamy, the violation of the law is a crime and punishable by a fine of as much as \$1,000 and confinement in prison for as much as a year. The law provides, also, that the secretaries of the treasury and of agriculture must appoint an army of inspectors who shall snoop around among producers and with authority to arrest any and all violators.

THE COUNTRY SHIPPER knows he must sell his grain by grade in the central markets, yet he often drifts along the pioneer trail and buys by kind.

Books Received

METHODS OF HANDLING CUSTOMER COMPLAINTS: Is the customer who comes bearing a complaint an asset or a liability? According to this report there is a growing opinion that complaints, if correctly handled, may offer opportunities for selling the customer on the company's service. That philosophy, however, does not lead companies to encourage complaints. Modern management is seeking and finding many effective preventive measures. Sales is one of these preventives. The report offers in some detail a discussion of the methods used by manufacturers and retailers in making sure that complaints receive proper attention and that the customer and the company arrive at a satisfactory settlement. According to the report, the "silent complaint" is an important consideration in any discussion of customer grievances. The customer who drifts away for no expressed reason, according to those contributing to the survey, presents a more complicated problem than the customer who is chronic in demanding adjustments. Many companies report making a periodic check-up of their accounts in order to handle this situation. Such investigations have been known to reveal imperfections in the company's service or products that otherwise might not have come to light. Copies are available to those interested and may be had by addressing the Policyholders Service Bureau, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.



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A Cold Spray Molasses Feed Mixer

Possession of an efficient mixer to blend molasses with his feeds puts the local grain dealer mixing feeds right up in front with equipment that will aid his farmer patrons to utilize their grain and roughages to the best advantage. As such the up-to-date molasses mixer is a valuable trade puller.

Good cane molasses has an appeal for all classes of live stock, dairy cows, beef cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and poultry, assuring the operator steady employment for the mixer. In addition to its own high feeding value molasses increases the value of the entire ration by inducing the stock to eat up coarse roughage and feed that otherwise would be rejected.

For the country feed handler or the operator of a larger plant the mixer shown in the engraving herewith will be found to fill a long felt want. It comprises pump, regulating valve, sprayer wheel, feed hopper, feeder, mixing conveyor, conveyor box, two-way bagger and molasses container. The whole machine is a self-contained unit and can be passed thru an ordinary door. It will apply cold molasses at as low a temperature as it can be removed from the drums or tank.

A wing type feeder feeding to the mixing screw is adjustable for the different capacities desired. The cut flight mixing screw is set on an incline, which insures better mixing and permits the feed to be bagged directly from the machine thru the two-way bagger.

The molasses pump is attached to the machine and driven from the lower shaft with a roller chain. The molasses is pumped from the tank or drum direct to the disintegrating wheel, and the amount of molasses is controlled by the percentage valve; the molasses then passes thru the wheel and is sprayed onto the feed. This wheel is fitted with cutting vanes and operates at approximately 2300 revolutions per minute, removing the "stick" from the molasses, which prevents balling of the feed and eliminates sticking of feed to the bag.

The capacity of the mixing conveyor is 3 tons per hour or one 100-pound bag per minute, and the sprayer wheel will handle any amount up to 55 pounds of molasses per minute. The machine requires 15 h.p., and the main drive shaft operates at 1160 revolutions per minute, which makes it possible for direct motor connection or "V" belt drive or it may be driven from line shaft.

All bearings are of ample size and designed to

insure long life, and continuous operation of the machine. The sprayer wheel shaft is fitted with two sets of ball bearings, with ample size grease case. The main drive shaft is fitted with roller bearings. The countershaft which drives the mixing screw is fitted with bronze bearings and all other bearings are fitted with a high grade of babbitt.

The sprayer wheel and the conveyor can readily be cleaned. Water acts as a solvent of molasses. Pipe and valve arrangement is extended above sprayer wheel so that a small quantity of water can be poured into the molasses line and discharged into the conveyor and mixing box, thereby washing the parts to which molasses may adhere.

Should it be desirable to install a basement molasses tank, the pump is designed so that it can be removed and installed on the same level with the tank, and as the machine has an open base, the pump can be driven from the same shaft.

This machine will handle any kind of ground feeds, except ground corn fodder, from a hammer mill where a coarse screen is used and the stringy part of the husk passes thru the screen in a shredded condition. This will in time wind up around the mixing conveyor, and this condition exists with any other type of mixer. This condition can be overcome by grinding on a fine screen or using a cutter.

Additional information will be furnished readers of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS on application to the manufacturer, the Webster Mfg. Co.

Grain Broker's Grindstone

A few weeks ago I met a grain broker in Vancouver whom I had not seen for some time. I inquired how the world was treating him, and he replied, resignedly, "Well, a few years ago I hoped and expected to be able to retire by now; but things have changed and I can see it will be 'nose to the grindstone' for me till the end of the chapter!"

I met him again recently, just after Mr. Bennett had introduced his Grain Board Bill, which would, in its original form, have put the grain exchange completely out of business.

"How now?" I asked him, "are things any better?"

"No," he said, sadly, "they have taken away my grindstone now."

Which goes to show that those of us who have a good steady grindstone these days are to be numbered among the fortunate.—Captain Kettle, in *Harbour and Shipping*.

Sick Wheat and Bad Fumigants

Opinions vary as to the cause or causes of so-called "sick" wheat, some holding that uneven ripening in the field is what starts the grain on a downward course while other stake their reputations on the use of ill adapted fumigants as the sole reason.

Scientists know that wheat breathes, and the higher the moisture content the greater the rate of respiration. Whether practical operators know this fact or not they at least turn the grain to expose it to fresh air and charge up the shrinkage to abrasion or evaporation.

It has also been determined that infestation from the field rapidly promotes grain going out of condition because of the fact that the excretion from the inhabiting insects attracts considerable moisture, again increasing the rate of respiration in addition to the damage done by the insects.

In some quarters of the world today, following practices of by-gone time, grain is preserved underground in air-tight spaces for indefinite periods, which prompts the thought that certain gases or possibly liquid chemicals might be used to exterminate the insects. Such a gas or liquid should also have fumigating prowess of recognized power so that any infestation present would not counteract the effort to preserve the grain in good condition without shrinkage.

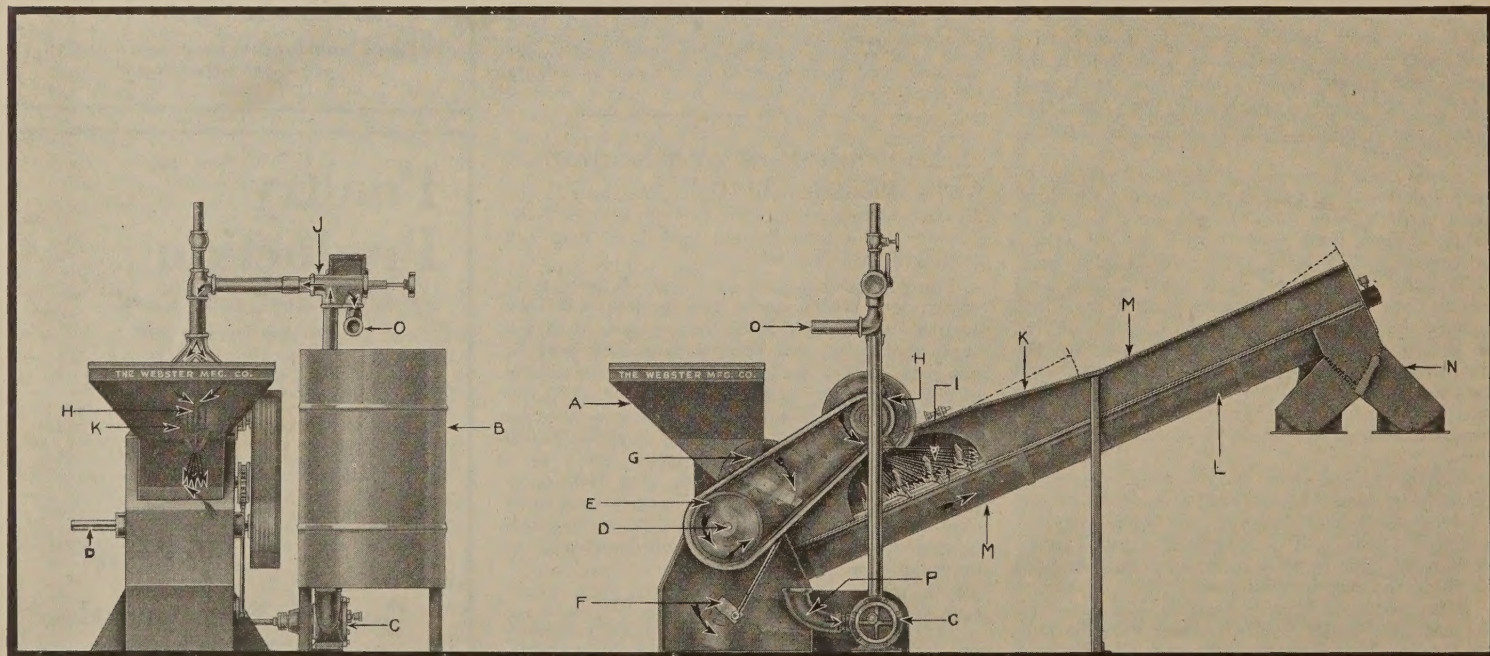
With this in mind it is highly probable that one or two of the very few good fumigants now available would pay their own way many times over based upon results obtained in the past with freshening and sweetening grain on the verge of heating.

Business Will Move Ahead

BY F. K. H.

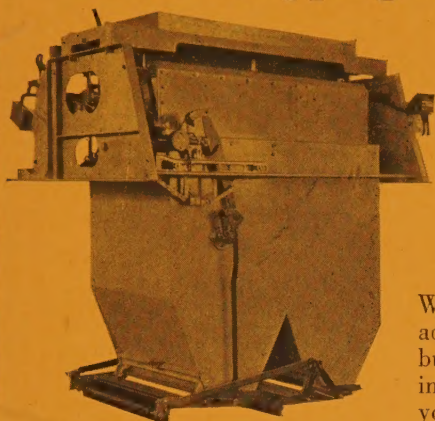
O. D. Fisher, president Fisher Grain Mills Co., Portland, Ore., makes the following optimistic statement regarding business:

"I believe business and industry will start moving ahead bringing a return to normal conditions as soon as the feeling of uncertainty and the fear of new, oppressive laws are removed. In my opinion economic conditions are just right for a sharp upswing in business, industry and employment. America has a housing shortage, and I believe settlement of the lumber strike will bring about a vast improvement in conditions in the Northwest, with mills running at capacity to replace depleted stocks of lumber. But we can't get anywhere as long as business is used as a guinea pig for government experiment."



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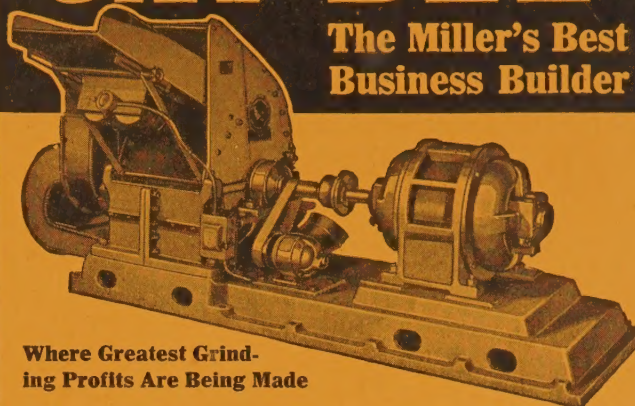
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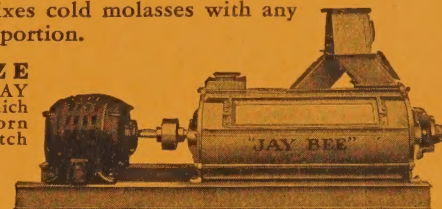
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Dump	Screw Conveyor
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Elevator Leg	Separator
Elevator Paint	Sheller
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